The Outlook

Volume 87 *Saturday, September 14, 1907* *Number 2*

CONTENTS

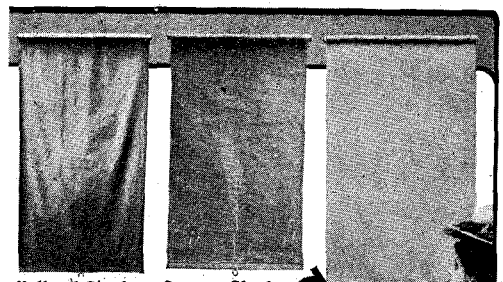
Edward Grieg 47
A Convention with a Grievance 48
A Convention with a Record 48
The Testimony of a Dummy Director 49
Guarding the Children by Law 50
War with Great Britain? 51
Alcohol and Industry 52
Manchus and Chinese 54
The Occupation of Morocco 55
The National Policy for Australia 55
A Wider Religious Fellowship 56
A Celestial Bombardment 57
Inviting Corruption 57
Cleveland's Mayoralty Contest 58
Diseased Egotism 59
The Spectator 61
The Suffrage in Georgia 63
By A. J. McKelway
The Transmutation of the Chemical Elements 66
By Charles Baskerville, Ph.D., F.C.S.
Problems of Every-Day Life: The True Man and Church Caste 69
By L. W. Snell
Arbitration at The Hague 71
By Elbert F. Baldwin
The Soul of the Little Manuel 75
By Margaret Waldo Higginson
Magdalen College, Oxford 78
By Goldwin Smith
Lady Mary Montagu (George Paston) ... 81
The Knight of the Golden Song (Poem) . 85
By Clarence Urmy
Letters to The Outlook 86

Published by the Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York. Chicago Office, Marquette Building.
The subscription price of The Outlook is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.
Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, and Mexico. For Canada $1.20 should be added for postage, and for all other countries in the Postal Union $1.56 should be added for postage.
Change of address: When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.
Orders and instructions for advertising must be received eight days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall appear.
Copyright, 1907, by the Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

STANDARD OIL

In the October Magazine Number of The Outlook will be published an article on an aspect of the Standard Oil Company which has not hitherto been treated to any extent in the periodical press. The article will deal with the industrial side of the Standard Oil Company, describing the methods by which it gathers the crude oil from the various fields of the country, pumps it through its own pipe lines to its many refineries at strategic points, refines it, ships the refined product in its own tank cars, steamers, and sailing vessels to all parts of the world and distributes it by its own tank wagons to the retail dealer and the consumer. The article has been prepared by a member of the editorial staff of The Outlook, and the collection of the material has been accomplished with the cordial co-operation of the officials of the Standard. The article will be fully illustrated with photographs made expressly for this purpose.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Holland Shade taken from window of well-known club; shows how Holland *wrinkles—doesn't shade.*

Opaque Shade in use only a few months already "*cracked.*" Nearly every shade you see is spoiled by these "cracks."

Brenlin

Brenlin

the new window shade material

Won't Wrinkle! Won't "Crack!" Does Shade!

Compare these three window shades and you will understand why Brenlin is the *greatest advance in house furnishings today.*

Holland shades wrinkle, let in a "glare" and *don't* shade because they haven't "body" enough.

Opaque shades "crack" because they are filled with chalk, and as the shades are handled this filling breaks.

Brenlin is made *without filling* of any kind and has a *natural body* that makes it hang straight and smooth. It *won't wrinkle; won't crack; won't fade.*

And Brenlin gives *just the light you want.* It is made in all colors; in cream, ecru, ivory-white, etc., it softens the light to a delightful, mellow glow. With the dark colors, green, etc., you can shut it out entirely.

With Brenlin "Duplex" (dark one side, light the other) a room may be completely darkened, and yet a uniform color be maintained outside. "Duplex" is the ideal shade for bedrooms.

Leading dealers have Brenlin in *all colors.* Any dealer can easily get it for you. But

Don't Be Deceived

Look for BRENLIN in the margin *when your shades are delivered.* Every yard has the name "Brenlin" perforated in the edge of the material in small letters like this: BRENLIN You can only see it by taking the shade in your hands and examining it closely—but be *sure* it is *there.* It is your protection against shades that *look* like Brenlin but "crack."

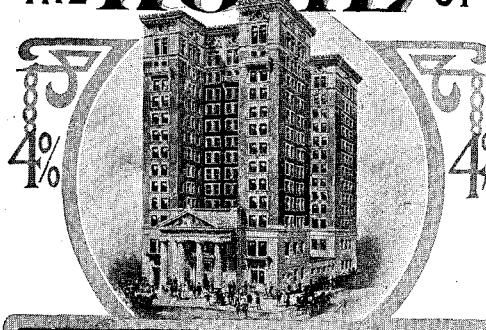
If your dealer hasn't Brenlin write us and we will refer you to one who has, or supply you direct.

Write today for samples and "The Treatment of Windows," showing how to get best lighting effects.

Chas. W. Breneman & Co.

2045-2055 Reading Road Cincinnati

THE HOME OF

4%  4%

BANKING BY MAIL

In addition to our Capital and Surplus of $6,500,000.00, depositors with this bank are safeguarded by the conservative policy of our Board of Directors and Advisory Board, consisting of over sixty of the most successful and respected citizens of Cleveland. Write to-day for our free booklet "V"—"Banking by Mail."

Assets over FORTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Chartered 1822

Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
Branch Office, 475 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000 00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 7,000,000 00

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificates of Deposit, or subject to check and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

President, EDWIN S. MARSTON.
Vice-President, THOS. J. BARNETT.
Vice-President, SAMUEL SLOAN, JR.
Vice-Pres. and Secy., A. V. HEELY.
Asst. Secretary, WM. B. CARDOZO.
Asst. Secretary, C. R. AGNEW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Samuel Sloan,
William Waldorf Astor,
D. O. Mills,
Franklin D. Locke,
George F. Baker,
A. G. Agnew,
Charles A. Peabody,
Hugh D. Auchincloss,
James Stillman.
Henry A. C. Taylor,
D. H. King, Jr.,
Robert C. Boyd,
E. R. Holden,
William Rowland,
Edward R. Bacon,
Henry H. Rogers,
Edwin S. Marston,
Moses Taylor Pyne,
S. S. Palmer,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
John L. Riker,
Henry Hentz,
H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy,
Archibald D. Russell
P. A. Valentine.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907

Vol. 87 No. 2

Published by the Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Ave., New York. Chicago Office, Marquette Building. Lawrence F. Abbott, President. William B. Howland, Treasurer. Karl V. S. Howland, Secretary. Lyman Abbott, Editor-in-Chief. H. W. Mabie, Associate Editor. R. D. Townsend, Managing Editor.

$3 a year
10c. a copy

Edvard Grieg

Few composers have established through their music such intimate relations with thousands as did Grieg. His sudden death last week will mean to lovers of the art the world over, not merely the end of a life that has enriched the treasury of music, but the departure of some one whom musically they knew. His works are the embodiment of the spirit of romanticism; they express the temperament, the moods, the emotions of an individual, rather than the ideals, the passions, the emotions of the race; they are Sappho rather than Homer, Keats rather than Shakespeare. They are lyrical in structure even when they are not lyrical in form. None of them inspire awe; almost all of them elicit the affections. Both melodically and harmonically Grieg's music is distinctive. It has some of the characteristics of the folk-music of his native land, Norway; but it has more emphatically the characteristics of Edvard Grieg. When one hears Grieg's music, one hears Grieg. After listening to a composition of his, one is as unlikely to question its authorship as one is likely to ask, after hearing the tones of a friend's voice, Who is that? Edvard Hagerup Grieg was born in Norway sixty-four years ago last June. His father's ancestors were Scotch; but he was a thorough Norwegian. His love for his native land was expressed by his deliberate effort to give to the Norwegian folk-music, the dances and the songs of the peasantry, an artistic and enduring form. He was started on his musical career by Ole Bull, the famous Norwegian violinist. His early musical education was irksome. His impatience with the drudgery involved in mastering the grammar of his art arose from that very trait in his character that gave to his compositions their quality of intimacy. This impatience, however, he controlled; he studied hard under various masters, including Moscheles and Gade. Among his fellow-students, by the way, was Arthur Sullivan. Under the influence, or perhaps more accurately with the moral support, of his friend Nordraak, he determined to break away from the example of Gade, who was giving to Norwegian melodies a genteel, Mendelssohnian body; instead he insisted on so using them as to preserve their raciness. It thus happened that in Grieg's music—and this includes not merely his arrangements of Norse melodies, but also the much larger number of his original creations—harmonic and melodic audacity and almost primitive vigor, derived from the national music, are combined with utmost delicacy, expressive of his own sensitive nature. In person Grieg was a man fragile in appearance, nervous in action, and gentle, serious, and almost naïve in countenance. Edvard Grieg has apparently won a place among the few great song-writers. His gift of spontaneous melody and his lyrical temperament made the song form a congenial medium. Next to his songs, his pianoforte pieces are perhaps most characteristic. In chamber-music his violin sonatas hold a high place. It is in his orchestral works that his limitations are most clearly seen. He wrote comparatively little for the orchestra—though two of his best-known works, the Peer Gynt Suites, are orchestral compositions. His instrumentation is as individual as every other element in his work, and is supremely adapted to the lyrical structure of his music. His influence has been altogether wholesome. His artistic sincerity cannot be questioned. It is rash to say of any man's work that it will long outlive him; but of Grieg's it may well be said that it

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

has the elements of work that ought to endure.

❀

A Convention with a Grievance

Two conventions of negroes recently held—the one in Boston, the other in Baltimore—were in strong contrast with each other. One was the third annual Conference of the Niagara Movement, the other was the meeting of a National association of colored physicians, dentists, and surgeons. The Boston gathering brought together men with a grievance; the Baltimore gathering brought together men with a record. In the one there could be found, of course, men with fine records, as in the other there could be found men with just grievances; but the spirit of the one was that of complaint, while the spirit of the other was that of service. The Niagara Movement, of which Professor W. E. B. Du Bois is the leading spirit, began as a movement of protest at Niagara Falls two years ago. Its membership includes negroes of education. It is based on certain political and social theories: that the ballot is an inherent and inalienable right, rather than an earned responsibility; that equality of treatment (as, for instance, in public conveyances) means identity of treatment; and that a just compensation for past injuries would be the granting of great privileges in the present. Thus, the Niagara Movement does not aim to urge negroes to fit themselves for the requirements of the suffrage as laid down in Southern States, but endeavors to force the Southern States, chiefly by appeal to the Federal Congress, to abandon their suffrage requirements; it does not use its efforts to see that accommodations in cars for blacks are as good as those in cars for whites, but demands the abandonment of race separation—to quote the words of its declaration this year, "We demand Federal legislation forbidding the exclusion of any person from inter-State cars on account of race or color;" it does not stimulate the negroes to supplant their weaknesses by the strength that comes from overcoming obstacles, but instead declares, to quote from the report of its legal committee, that "the law should lessen . . . the burden of the black man's life." The tone of this Conference is expressed in the following portions of its Address to the Country. After declaring that the Inter-State Commerce Commission had "in unseemly haste scurried to uphold social slavery and the vicious Jim Crow car," the Address continues:

> And why not? Has not the man in the White House set them an example by bowing before the brown and armed dignity of Japan and swaggering roughshod over the helpless black regiment whose bravery made him famous? With such examples, why should not the lawless and vicious of the land take courage? Why should not the less civilized part of our country follow this lead and spread the mockery of republican government in the South? But we will not follow. . . . We demand full exoneration and reinstatement of our shamefully libeled soldiers; and, finally, in God's name, we ask justice; and not only do we ask and pray, but we back our prayers by deeds. We call on the 500,000 free black voters of the North: Use your ballots to defeat Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, or any man named by the present political dictatorship. Better vote for armed enemies than for false friends.

We wonder how many friends of the negro race believe there is really more promise for the race in this rhetoric than in the simple records of such Hampton graduates as those who told their stories in the August Magazine Number of The Outlook. We wonder if many such friends believe that animosity and complaint usually accomplish more than patient, steady work. Those who desire to know what real progress the negroes have made since the days of slavery would find one kind of answer in this Boston Conference; they would find a very different answer in the Convention held at Baltimore.

❀

A Convention with a Record

The negro physicians, dentists, and surgeons in Baltimore stated their answer to the race question in terms of good work well done. There are over two thousand negroes in the United States who have stood the tests generally set up for the dignity and safety of the vocations represented there. Many of them hold diplomas from the best medical colleges in the land. The Mayor of Baltimore, a South-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ern man and an earnest Democrat, welcomed the Association to the city in words of such cordiality and evident sincerity as to elicit a hearty response. Reports from local associations from all over the country showed that these colored physicians are doing much to disseminate sanitary intelligence and are co-operating with State authorities and sanitary officers for the promotion of the National health. Great stress was laid upon efforts to check the ravages of consumption, which one of the speakers called the "black plague," because the negro so easily becomes its victim. Child-caring also came in for a goodly degree of attention. Pulmonary affections and excessive infant mortality are the principal contributing causes to the alarming death-rate among negroes, threatening the physical continuance of the race. These men are approaching this problem in a spirit of race devotion and human service. As one speaker put it, "The fee is a very small consideration in our work; the great end is the physical building up and betterment of the people." There was universal testimony to the effect that the white physicians in all parts of the country accorded their colored co-laborers professional courtesy and good will. Science and sickness know no color line. The several papers covered a wide range of topics, and treated the respective subjects with intelligence and simple understanding that grow out of exact knowledge and seasoned experience. There was an entire absence of showy display. Many of the best-equipped members did not open their mouths in public meeting during the whole session. These men came from all parts of the country, and must have felt keenly the heavy burdens of the race, and yet with a singleness of aim they excluded from discussion every issue not directly germane to their calling. There was a self-repression rarely, if ever, before displayed in a negro assembly. One speaker from South Carolina, however, did venture to say, "Senator Tillman represents one phase of the race problem, the Palmetto Medical Association represents another. The propaganda of Tillman will pass away, the work of our Association will abide." So will all constructive work that is built upon the basal principle of human need and service, despite the hurricane and the whirlwind that may rage the while.

❀

The Testimony of a Dummy Director

The examination of one witness last week at the Public Service Commission's inquiry into the rapid transit problem in New York City presented an admirable illustration of the conditions which have made the Commission necessary. Mr. D. C. Moorehead, the Secretary of the Metropolitan Street Railway, was the witness. In the course of his examination Mr. Moorehead testified that at the time when the Interborough and Metropolitan systems were merged he was "probably" a dummy director of the company, that one hundred shares of its stock had been entered in his name for the purpose of qualifying him, but that he did not own a single share of it, and that he knew of the terms of the lease in only a general way. He said that there was an Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, but that its powers were "probably" usurped by Messrs. Elkins, Widener, Dolan, and Vreeland. The examination then continued along another line as follows:

Q.—What became of the books of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company prior to 1902? A.—They were sold for junk to the firm of Darmstadt, Courtney & Co.

Q.—What transcripts did you take from those books before selling them? A.—Transferred the open accounts and balances to other books.

Q.—How much did you get for the books? A.—I think $117 and something—three-quarters of a cent a pound.

Q.—Do you know whether, as a matter of fact, they really were not stored with Darmstadt? A.—I know we have a written guarantee saying that the books would be converted into pulp at once at their mills. We did not require that guarantee, it was volunteered.

Q.—Have you ever taken any steps to see whether that guarantee was complied with? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Moorehead then said that the books contained all the records of the company from its inception to the date of destruction; and that he had not been ordered

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to destroy the books, but did it on his own initiative.

Q.—Would you be surprised if you were told that the sale of those books was a criminal action? A.—Yes, I should be.

Q.—And somewhat disappointed, too? A.—Yes, probably.

Q.—Did you ever tell anybody about their destruction? A.—It was no secret.

Q.—What led you to sell the books? A.—I sold them because our vaults and storeroom had become overcrowded.

Q.—You knew they were quasi-public records? A.—I did not so look at it.

Q.—You knew that the Board of Railway Commissioners had a right to examine them and that you had been rendering annual reports to them, and you nevertheless destroyed a record that you knew that Board had a right to examine? A.—Simply because they had never exercised that right before.

Q.—Are you aware of the fact that there is a section of the Penal Code which makes that a crime or a misdemeanor? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever known of other railroads that destroyed their records? A.—I have been told that there are numbers of them.

Mr. Ivins's questions further brought out the fact that during the time covered by the books the first and second reorganizations of the company, in the course of which its capital stock had been raised from $8,000,000 to $52,000,000, had taken place. Mr. Moorehead admitted that every detail of the accountants' history of these transactions had disappeared in the destruction of the books. The testimony of Mr. Moorehead reveals an interesting example of the habit only too frequent among great corporations—even those corporations whose only reason for being is their ability to afford "public service"—the habit of ignoring the public in the management of their business. This attitude, not of hostility or malevolence, but of the most astonishing indifference toward the people, is what has roused the people to determine that they shall control corporations. It is not only the reason but the justification of such attempts to regulate their operations as is seen in the Public Service Commission.

❀

Guarding the Children by Law

In spite of some disheartening failures, the crusade against the commercial exploitation of children has made during the past year decided progress. First, as to the failures: Again the glass manufacturers of New Jersey have successfully repelled the attempts to release boys from the exhausting heat of glass works. In this State, therefore, children of fourteen years of age will continue to labor in this heat all night long and every night. The legislators of Pennsylvania have failed to repair the law which the courts two years ago declared unconstitutional. So, until the next Legislature meets, children in Pennsylvania will be allowed to work at practically any age provided merely that their parents supply affidavits, which need not be verified and which may easily be perjured. In Pennsylvania, too, as in New Jersey, children of fourteen remain unprotected from night work in the glass industry. The Federal Congress, moreover, has so far neglected to enact any child labor legislation for the District of Columbia. Failures in certain particulars also have been experienced in several States. All these repulses, however, are incidental; and none of them, except possibly that in Pennsylvania, marks the abandonment of a position once secured. Laws in protection of children against conscienceless demands for their labor deal with various subjects. They set age limits under which no child can legally be employed; they provide methods for accurately and honestly determining the age of a child; they prescribe the number of hours in the day or in the week beyond which it is illegal to employ children, in some cases even setting the time of day at which children shall cease to work; they designate certain occupations as too dangerous for any child; they provide for educational tests in order that the economic demand for child labor may not infringe upon the rights of the child to an education; and they provide for machinery of inspection in order to insure the observance of the law. Of course not every child labor law deals with all of these subjects. The laws of the several States differ from one another in their various provisions. It is in securing legislation on subjects which have been neglected and in bringing more nearly to a point of justice those provisions which already exist that progress during the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

past year has chiefly been made in the different States.

❀

A Record of Progress

One State, Florida, has for the first time put a child labor law upon its statute-books; and, naturally, the age limit is low—only twelve years. Several States have made an advance by raising the age limit for the employment of children. By stipulating that no children under fourteen years shall be employed in factories, except canneries, Maine has left Vermont to stand alone among the Northern cotton-mill States to allow factory work by children of twelve years. North Carolina has raised its age limit to thirteen years; Nebraska to fourteen years in a large variety of employments; Missouri has brought additional occupations under the fourteen-year age limit already enforced; Idaho has included many occupations under its fourteen-year limit; and Alabama, whose recent enactment was the subject for comment in The Outlook two weeks ago, has relieved itself of the stigma of allowing children under twelve years to work for their parents. In providing for the requirement of adequate proof of a child's age before allowing him to work, New Jersey, Vermont, and Minnesota have made a distinct advance. New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Nebraska, Missouri, Idaho, and Alabama have made more restricted the hours of labor for children. All but the last two name specific hours between which it will be illegal to employ children, thus establishing a self-enforcing prohibition of night work; and even the last two States prohibit night work, though not in so definite a manner. Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri have specified certain dangerous occupations which will not be legally open to children under definitely named ages. Vermont, Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota have strengthened their laws making a certain period for schooling requisite for employment. In this respect Vermont stands at the head of all the States of the Union; it requires of a child that before he can work in a railway, mine, quarry, or factory, he must deposit with his employer a certificate from the town superintendent of schools that he has completed a nine years' course of study. Colorado and Wyoming have also re-enforced their child labor statutes. This is a record which ought to bring gratification not merely to those who have a humane interest in children and are eager to save them from oppression because they cannot save themselves, but also to those who have the intelligence to perceive the wastefulness and folly of weakening a future generation for the sake of securing a very dubious present advantage.

❀

War with Great Britain?

If the wrecking of a small Japanese restaurant in San Francisco by hoodlums, in the judgment of certain excitable people and newspapers, almost made war with Japan inevitable, how much greater, logically speaking, must be the danger of war between the United States and Great Britain if the story told last week in press despatches from the State of Washington is a true one! According to this story, as a result of mob violence in the town of Bellingham, six badly beaten British subjects went to the hospital, four hundred fled to the jail for police protection, and seven hundred and fifty were driven away, beaten, hungry, and half clothed, to make their way to Canada and the protection of the British flag. The subjects of Great Britain who were thus maltreated were Hindus. Probably not one out of a hundred of our readers in the East has been aware of the fact that a racial question with this class of Asiatics was brewing in the Northwest. If appears that many hundreds of Hindus have been employed in the mills in the neighborhood of Bellingham; that they were displacing white employees, and that the outbreak came from five hundred white men who raided the mills where the foreigners were employed, battered down the doors of lodging-houses, dragged the Hindus from their beds, and drove them with violence from the town. It is stated that most or all of the Hindus were Sikhs. No doubt Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, will take up the case with our State Department, if the facts are as

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

described; and then we shall have another illustration of the difficulty in this country of protecting the rights and safety of foreigners, whose Government can appeal only to the United States, while at the same time the State authorities claim immediate jurisdiction. As The Outlook has pointed out in other cases, the United States not only should have but does have authority to require from the State Government proper action in the way of redress and reparation. Meanwhile it is amusing to note, as a contrast to the Japanese flurry, that no human being predicts any serious disturbance of amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain.

❀

Alcohol and Industry

Until the year 1907 the United States was the only important manufacturing country in the world which made no distinction in taxation between alcohol as a beverage and alcohol as a material for use in the arts and industries. In 1904 there were used in Germany nearly seventy-four million gallons of alcohol which had paid no tax; while in the United States in that year not a single gallon of tax-free alcohol was used. The immense advantage to any industry using alcohol in its manufacturing processes in a country where alcohol can be used for such purposes without paying a tax is apparent when we realize that alcohol can be made for from twenty to thirty cents a gallon, and in this country bears a tax of over two dollars a gallon. As is well known, there are two kinds of alcohol in common use, one known as ethyl or grain alcohol, the other as methyl or wood alcohol. Ethyl alcohol is the constituent which gives their distinctive character to intoxicating beverages the world over, and has enormous value in many manufacturing processes. Methyl alcohol is poisonous and offensive to the senses, and has very much less industrial value. The problem which must be solved if grain alcohol is to be permitted to be used for industrial purposes without tax is to prevent the fraudulent use of the untaxed material for beverage purposes. This is accomplished by a process called denaturation, which consists in adding to the grain alcohol a small amount of some substance or substances which are so offensive to taste and smell and so revolting to the stomach that the mixture becomes practically undrinkable. On January 1 a law went into effect permitting the sale of denatured alcohol free from tax. In accordance with its provisions, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued regulations prescribing processes of denaturation and conditions under which the denatured product might be manufactured, sold, and used. The provisions of the law and of the first regulations of the Commissioner were found to be too stringent to accomplish in any satisfactory degree the purpose for which they were intended. In consequence an amended law was passed and revised regulations were prepared, both of which have recently gone into effect. The new law permits the establishment of central denaturing warehouses, aside from those in connection with distilleries, and allows the transportation of alcohol intended for denaturation in tanks or tank cars or by pipe lines to such warehouses. These provisions should facilitate and cheapen the production of the denatured spirit. The new regulations not only provide a cheaper formula for denaturation, but special methods which may be used when the alcohol is intended for certain specific industries and not for sale. The method of preparing completely denatured alcohol is by the addition of methyl alcohol and either benzine or certain constituents of bone oil. The special methods of denaturation are, for instance, for the manufacture of transparent soap, the addition of methyl alcohol, castor oil, and caustic soda; for the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco, the addition of a solution of nicotine; and for the manufacture of collodion, the use of sulphuric ether and cadmium iodine.

❀

The Industrial Uses of Alcohol

In an interesting article in Harper's Magazine Professor Robert Kennedy Duncan describes the great industrial uses to which denatured alcohol may be put and the benefits which, if the restrictions placed about its manu-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

facture and use be not too complicated and onerous, may reasonably be expected from it. One of its most important uses is to dissolve shellac, and "shellac so dissolved in alcohol literally paints our civilization. It enters intimately into the manufacture and materially into the cost of furniture and all kinds of wood products, such as passenger cars, carriages, pianos, billiard tables, burial caskets, rattan goods, whips, trunks, shoe-dressing, shoes, fireworks, pipes, umbrellas, and innumerable other articles upon which men use varnish." In other industries shellac is used as a binding material, as in the manufacture of lead-pencils, of electrical motors and generators, and of stiff hats, silk hats, and straw hats. The cost of the alcohol is the principal item in the manufacture of the lacquer which is used to preserve the luster of all kinds of metal objects—hardware, iron and brass beds, gas and electric fixtures, lamps, brass musical instruments, bird-cages, clocks, watches, and toys. Celluloid can be made only by the use of alcohol (or ether which is made from alcohol), so that the manufacture of piano and organ keys, billiard balls, paper-cutters, combs, doll heads, and a great variety of other articles is affected by the new law. Collodion, which forms an essential part of practically all the plates, films, and paper used in photography, is made either directly or indirectly from alcohol; heretofore the tax on alcohol has constituted two-thirds of the cost. Artificial silk is a substance which is widely manufactured in Europe, but which up to this time could not be made economically in this country. It is estimated that a single factory for making artificial silk would use annually about a million gallons of alcohol. The manufacture of smokeless powder has been extraordinarily expensive in this country, owing to the fact that every pound of the explosive requires for its manufacture nearly one and a half times its weight of alcohol. Transparent soap is a commodity whose making has been practically unknown in this country, owing to the tax on alcohol. The quantities of this kind of soap which have been imported from one manufacturer alone have been enormous.

Alcohol for Light and Power

The usefulness of alcohol in all these industries depends upon its power as a solvent. Another phase of its utility is its activity as a chemical reagent. This phase is well illustrated in the manufacture of fulminate of mercury, the indispensable constituent of blasting-caps, percussion-caps, and cartridges. Almost every pound of fulminate used in this country has been made in Canada, owing to the fact that its production requires the use of over nine times its weight of alcohol. Ether and chloroform, both of wide usefulness not only as anæsthetics, but as solvents in manufacturing processes, require alcohol in their production. The making of dyes should be greatly stimulated by the possibility of obtaining alcohol at a low price. It is significant in this connection that the dyes annually produced in this country are worth only two and one-half million dollars, while Germany *exports* thirty million dollars' worth in a year. The utility of untaxed alcohol as a solvent and as a chemical reagent is summed up by Professor Duncan in the statement that "more than ten thousand factories, representing thirty distinct industries, with an aggregate capital exceeding $500,000,000, and employing three hundred thousand workmen, have been using either taxed alcohol or an inferior substitute; with the removal of the tax these figures will be enormously extended." But the greatest sphere of industrial usefulness of alcohol arises from its value as a source of light and heat and power. An alcohol lamp in which illumination is secured by the action of the flame on an incandescent mantle has nearly twice the efficiency of a kerosene lamp. Its advantages are many. "The light is peculiarly agreeable; it cannot smoke, its odor is quite inoffensive, it is not affected by draughts, it gives but little heat, for the heat of combustion is in large measure converted into light; its wick does not burn; the alcohol, if spilled, evaporates and leaves no spot on the carpet or odor upon the hands; and it is so safe that insurance companies make no objection to its storage." As a source of power, alcohol may be used in internal com-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bustion engines like those of automobiles as gasoline is now used. Whether it is as efficient for this purpose as gasoline is a strenuously disputed question; but it is sure that it has many distinct advantages—it is clean, safe to handle, the products of its combustion are inoffensive and do not foul cylinders and valves, and, above all, the possibilities for its manufacture are unlimited, while the available supply of gasoline has very definite bounds. As the demand for gasoline increases the price will inevitably rise, while an increased demand for alcohol will almost as inevitably lower the price, for alcohol may be produced from any substance containing starch or sugar—sugar-cane, beets, fruits, potatoes, rice, wheat, rye, or Indian corn. Anywhere where the demand for alcohol exists some one of these substances will undoubtedly be found and the manufacture can take place on the spot, while gasoline is found only in certain definite localities. The possibilities of the use of denatured alcohol are practically unlimited; if the law is administered in a liberal, progressive spirit, without the complication of too much red tape, it should result not only in the extensive development of many new or hitherto comparatively small industries, but in a largely increased demand for many vegetable products now either wasted or disposed of at little profit. Up to the present time the price of the denatured alcohol has been disappointingly high, but when the influence of the new and more elastic regulations is felt, as well as the effect of competition and of improved methods of manufacture, the price should be substantially reduced.

❀

Manchus and Chinese

Last week the Empress Dowager of China—the potential ruler of that country—suddenly appointed several Chinese, instead of Manchu, officials as heads of three important provinces of the Empire. This concession by the reigning Manchu dynasty to the native Chinese will naturally be coupled with the summons to Peking last week, first, of the venerable and astute Viceroy, Chang-Chi-Tung (the author of "China's Only Hope," a book well known in this country), for consultation regarding the alarming growth of anti Manchu sentiment, and then of Yuan-Shi-Kai, the first official in Chinese history properly to organize and maintain a native soldiery. The event will also be coupled with the Empress Dowager's rumored intention to abdicate next February, thus bringing again to the fore the question of the appointment of an heir to the throne. The overlordship of the Manchus and their predominance in the central government of China has long been a grievance to the Chinese of China proper. They do not forget that the inhabitants of Manchuria, by the battle of Shanhaikuan, nearly three centuries ago, entered with comparatively little effort into possession of the Chinese Empire, and placed their prince, Shun-Chi, on the throne of the Mings. But the Manchus were not to remain mere warriors. They became also statesmen and men of letters. This was particularly evident during the reigns of the second and third Manchu Emperors. That of Kang-Hsi was contemporaneous with Louis XIV.'s career. The reigns of the two monarchs had two characteristics in common. Both were remarkably long, and both were marked by notable recognitions of literature—indeed, such an authority as Professor Giles declares Kang-Hsi to have been the most successful patron of literature the world has ever seen. Like him, the next Emperor reigned threescore years and was also a statesman and man of letters. But now the Ta-Tsing-Chao, or "Great Pure Dynasty," seems to have come to a strange end. For the actual Emperor of China is a mere puppet in the hands of the Empress Dowager. When the late Emperor Hsien-Feng died, he was, by his own edict, succeeded by Tung-Chi, the son of one of his favorite harem women, Tzu-Hsi, who had begun her remarkable career by winning the monarch's favor and then influencing him to declare their son his successor. With Tung-Chi Emperor, she caused herself by his proclamation to be raised to the rank of Empress, and another decree made her co-regent with Hsien-Feng's

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

legal widow. But the young Emperor died. The two regents thereupon chose as his successor Kuang-Hsu, a weakling, the son of Prince Chun, Hsien-Feng's brother. If Tzu-Hsi could not have her son Emperor, she would at least have her nephew in that position, for Kuang-Hsu's mother was her own sister. The legal widow now died, leaving Tzu-Hsi sole regent over a fifth of the human race. When Kuang-Hsu nominally assumed control of affairs, the Empress Dowager remained the real power behind the throne. In 1898, however, he alarmed the Chinese reactionaries by independently issuing some reform decrees, whereupon the Empress Dowager immediately secured a transference of the sovereign authority to herself, and two years later she proclaimed as heir to the throne the little Pu-Chun, son of Prince Tuan, the noted reactionary, and a grandson of her own deceased lord, Hsien-Feng. The Empress Dowager is seventy-three years old. As Kuang-Hsu is childless, she would insure a Manchu succession without revolution on the part of the Chinese. For the Manchu governing classes fear the Chinese more than they fear any foreign foe.

❀

The Occupation of Morocco

Even the French diplomats now admit that the condition of affairs in Morocco is equivalent to war, and that France and Spain must occupy certain ports of Morocco with their own military forces, and, at least for the present, use their soldiers in the place of the native police which the Algeciras Convention authorized. This provisional occupation is justified, so all the Powers seem to agree, by the pressing necessity of restoring peace and order. How long the occupation will last will depend on the attitude of the Moors and on the progress of hostilities. It is announced semi-officially that France and Spain together will occupy Tangier and Casablanca; France alone, Mazagan, Mogador, Safi, and Rabat; Spain alone, Tetuan and El Araish. The quiescence and acquiescence of Germany in all that France and Spain have done may be attributed, in the first place, to Germany's belief that where a nation's subjects have been killed or attacked in a semi-barbarous country the use of "the mailed hand" must be upheld; and, secondly, to Germany's present policy of establishing friendly relations with France. The events of last week near Casablanca showed that France and Spain have no trifling disturbance on their hands. Again and again the brave and fanatical Arabs, hoping, no doubt, to find Paradise in fighting the infidel, fiercely charged the French troops and their native allies. On Tuesday last their attacks were so strong that a number of French officers were killed, including Major Prevost, of the Foreign Legion, and many soldiers, while the Moors themselves left many hundreds of dead on the battlefield. It is amazing to those who know of the destructive power of modern machine guns to read that the Moors were able to reach the French lines and engage in a hand-to-hand combat which once at least threatened to break the French lines, even as the badly armed Sudanese, as Kipling has told us in verse, once actually broke the British squares. Reports say that twenty thousand hostile Moors have concentrated near Casablanca, and ten thousand Kabyle tribesmen near Alcabaza. Meanwhile, the political internal situation of Morocco is bad enough, and threatens to be worse; the reigning Sultan, Abd-el-Aziz, is hated by the majority of his people; his brother, Mulai Hafig, has been proclaimed Sultan in the south; and Raisuli and other leaders, who are half bandits and half rebels, are promoting disorder elsewhere.

❀

The National Policy for Australia

From 1858 until last August Canada was the only British colony that was on a protectionist basis. All British colonies with responsible government obtained their fiscal freedom in 1846, when the English Corn Laws were repealed and an end was made to the system of preferences in England for colonial products that had been in existence from the first decade of the nineteenth century. Canada soon took advantage of this new freedom to impose

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

protective duties against imports alike from Great Britain and the United States. The first protective tariff was enacted in 1858. It was made still more protective in 1859; and since 1879 there have been five revisions of the tariff, all in the interest of the National Policy, which, briefly stated, means governmental action—tariff enactments and bounty legislation—designed to reduce imports and make the Dominion self-contained. Canada's proximity to the United States accounts in a large measure for the protectionist legislation of both Liberal and Conservative governments at Ottawa. American industrial development has fired the ambition of Canada, and since 1890 the McKinley and the Dingley Acts have undoubtedly had a strong protectionist influence with the Dominion Government. Australia has no near neighbors. The Australian colonies have been a world unto themselves. During the greater part of Australian history these colonies have been influenced chiefly from England; but of late the examples of Canada and the United States—especially of Canada—have come to have a strong influence in Sydney and Melbourne, and Australia has now followed the example of Canada and started out in pursuit of a National Policy. This policy is closely modeled on the National Policy that Galt, Cayley, Macdonald, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have developed in Canada; for, by the legislation which Sir William Lyne, Minister of Finance, introduced to the Commonwealth Parliament on August 8, there are high protective duties for Australian manufactures, bounties to encourage the upbuilding of the iron and steel industry, and, as in Canada, the duties on imports are slightly tempered by a lower rate in favor of Great Britain. Canada from the first has been the king-pin in Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for fiscal reform in England. But Canadian manufacturers have naturally never shown any enthusiasm for a scheme which, if adopted in its completeness, would mean lower duties on manufactured goods from Great Britain in return for preferences at British ports on exports, chiefly agricultural products, from Canada. The tariff revision at Ottawa in the winter of 1906–7 made it obvious that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme will never carry so far as Canada is concerned. The act that was then passed is coming to be known as the Tombstone Tariff, in consequence of the increased duties then imposed to prevent patriotic Scotsmen from importing granite tombstones from Aberdeen; and as since then Australia has adopted a fiscal system modeled on that of Canada, Great Britain's next largest colony now also drops out of the list of colonies to which Mr. Chamberlain's scheme can be applied. Canada began with a preference tariff for Great Britain which by 1900 reduced duties by one-third; but since 1904 there have been many inroads on this preference—numerous curtailments made in response to pressure from protected manufacturers in Canada—and it will be interesting to see how soon a similar process of whittling will be begun in Australia. Such whittling is inevitable if the National Policy is to be pursued in Australia with the vigor that has attended its pursuit in Canada since 1879, and especially since the Liberals came into power at Ottawa in 1897.

❀

A Wider Religious Fellowship

The meeting of the fourth International Congress of Religious Liberals at Boston, September 22–28, shows in its announcements a widening of the lines of religious fellowship that would recently have been thought improbable. It was organized at Boston in 1900 as "The International Council of Unitarian and Other Liberal Religious Thinkers and Workers." Under that name it has held its biennial meetings in London, Amsterdam, and Geneva. This year its distinctively denominational name is dropped by its Unitarian directors. On the other hand, the name of Dr. Gordon, of the Old South Church in Boston, appears on its executive committee; and the list of its honorary vice-presidents contains numerous other non-Unitarian names, among them Drs. Lyman Abbott, A. H. Bradford, C. E. Jefferson, P. S. Moxom, T. T. Munger, Josiah Strong, Presidents Faunce of Brown, Harris of Amherst,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hyde of Bowdoin, Seelye of Smith, Slocum of Colorado, Taylor of Vassar, Thwing of Western Reserve. Certain denominational weeklies, not realizing that religion unites where theology divides, have attacked these men for thus expressing their sympathy with a movement designed to "open communication with those in all lands who are striving to unite pure religion and perfect liberty, and to increase fellowship and co-operation among them." The British and foreign members of the Congress include many distinguished representatives of universities and churches of various names—Unitarian, Dutch Reformed, Baptist, and others. Departmental meetings, supplementing the general sessions, will deal with a large and choice list of subjects. The biennial sermon is to be given by Dr. John Hunter, of Trinity Congregational Church, Glasgow.

❀

A Celestial Bombardment

August is a month in which "shooting stars" are of more than common frequency. This year, August was distinguished by a most unusual fall of aerolites. Within a fortnight four of these are reported as having struck the earth in a belt of latitude about two thousand miles in length. The westernmost fell in Omaha, the easternmost in the ocean about the longitude of Cape Race and the parallel of Sandy Hook; one of the other two in Middlebury, Vermont, and one in the sea near Amagansett, Long Island. These aerolites, the rarer kind of meteors, are far different from the masses of flocculent matter that are quickly consumed in the heat generated by their collision with the atmosphere—the so-called shooting stars. They are masses of iron hardened, like the "Harveyized" armor-plate of battleships, by a small per cent of nickel. Professor Lowell regards them as fragments of a luminous orb smashed in a collision sometime in past eternity, perhaps the center of a solar system that preceded our present one. This opinion is based on the fact that such aerolites are found to have gas occluded in their texture—which could have resulted only under conditions of enormous heat and enormous pressure, such as could exist only in such a body as our sun. They revolve in elliptical orbits within the solar system, to which they have belonged, so to speak, forever, and now and then end their career by coming within the domain of the earth's control. The four that thus fell to us in August so near together had evidently been close companions for ages of ages, ending their dark and mysterious career in a sudden blaze of splendor, when the friction of their rapid flight through the atmosphere heated their surface white.

❀

Inviting Corruption

In his article on "The Suffrage in Georgia," which is printed elsewhere in this issue, Mr. McKelway makes it plain that the proposed amendment to the State Constitution will not disfranchise the negro. It will disfranchise illiterate and shiftless negroes; but it will admit to the suffrage any negro who can read or write; it will also admit any negro, whether he can read and write or not, who owns and pays taxes on five hundred dollars' worth of property. These two provisions are of great consequence. According to this amendment, any literate negro, though he have not a cent of property, and any property-owning negro, though he know not one letter from another, could vote in Georgia.

There are, however, in Georgia many men both illiterate and propertyless, whom the amendment would admit to the suffrage. Of these the overwhelming majority—practically the total number—are white. There are those, in the first instance, who have fought, or who have ancestors who fought, in the army of the United States or of the Confederate States. Such men, however, will not be allowed to vote if they neglect to register before 1911. Practically every law restricting the suffrage requires some such temporary exemption to present voters. It is impossible to get a great body of voters to disfranchise themselves, though they might believe in disfranchising for the future others no better fitted for the suffrage than themselves. Thus the present white electorate, who have to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pass upon this amendment, are saved from exclusion; but even the descendants of the present electors will not be allowed to vote by virtue of a war record, and even the present electors will not be allowed to vote on that plea unless they register before 1911. This provision is therefore not of importance except as a necessary and temporary expedient.

There is another class of men, however, both illiterate and propertyless, who are admitted to the suffrage. This consists of those who are approved by the registrars of election. That means that the most ignorant and improvident voters may be manipulated at the will and the whim of the controlling political organization. It means that a political coterie can create very largely the governing class of the State. That is not democracy; that is oligarchy. It is thoroughly vicious in theory, and it has been proved to be thoroughly vicious in practice. Such a provision, if it is adopted, will fasten upon the State of Georgia the rule of the petty boss. Though in terms this provision is not as bald and crude as that which was embodied two years ago in a proposed amendment to the Constitution of Maryland, it is of the same sort. That amendment was defeated in Maryland, and with its failure the Gorman ring was put to rout. We should like to believe that the people of Georgia will show the same intelligence and courage that the people of Maryland displayed. It would be better for the people of Georgia to continue to suffer from the evils brought upon them through the existence of an ignorant and shiftless negro electorate than to invite the dictatorship of a powerful and conscienceless machine. Where Mr. McKelway mildly dissents, we believe the well-wishers of Georgia, and indeed the believers in good government anywhere, ought emphatically to condemn. With the movement in the Southern States to purify its suffrage The Outlook is in hearty sympathy. That fact makes all the stronger its conviction that the Legislature of Georgia, in accepting this proposal to subject the State to the domination of any faction that can control the registrars of election, has shown no understanding of that movement. It has really opened the gate wider than ever to the greatest enemy of free institutions—political corruption.

It is not the negro but the white man of Georgia that has something to fear from this proposed amendment.

❀

Cleveland's Mayoralty Contest

In an editorial in its issue of August 24 last, under the heading "The Slavery of the Cities," The Outlook protested strongly against the desire and purpose of Senator Foraker to make the municipal elections of this fall in Ohio mere preliminary skirmishes to next year's Presidential contest. Since that time supporters of Mr. Taft's candidacy for the Presidency seemingly have deliberately injected National partisan politics into Cleveland's mayoralty contest. Of course a line of action that is reprehensible in Senator Foraker cannot become commendable when practiced by his opponents.

Mr. T. E. Burton, a Member of Congress from Ohio, is the Republican candidate for Mayor of Cleveland against Mr. Johnson. In announcing his willingness to accept the nomination, Mr. Burton said: "I have received letters from President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft, and have talked with Secretary Garfield, whose opinions have aided me in reaching a decision. At an early date the views of each of them may be made public."

This announcement at once led the country to take notice of the Cleveland mayoralty contest as possessed of National political significance. The following telegram to the New York Sun, from Columbus, shows how the situation is viewed by politicians in Ohio's capital:

> The Foraker forces here express great surprise that Congressman Theodore Burton, of Cleveland, has consented to enter the race for Mayor of Cleveland against Tom L. Johnson, because, they say, no one can defeat Johnson. They are already predicting that Burton will be defeated, and through his defeat, they say, the cause of Secretary Taft will receive a setback in Ohio that will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

materially aid Foraker in defeating him for the Presidential nomination. Reports from Cincinnati are to the effect that Senator Foraker himself is highly pleased at Burton's announcement and believes that it will eliminate him from politics in Ohio, as the Senator thinks that no man will be able to defeat Tom L. Johnson for Mayor of the Forest City. Burton's announcement will change the face of political affairs throughout northern Ohio and will cause a new line-up of politicians.

Mr. Burton is a man of National reputation. His record in Congress has been creditable. A contest between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Burton upon municipal issues would be a spectacle to command the interest and respect of all believers in good city government, whatever their views upon the issues that divide the people of Cleveland. But if Mr. Burton becomes a candidate for Mayor of Cleveland as a representative, not of municipal, but of National political interests and issues, he will introduce confusion that is likely, ultimately at least if not immediately, to react injuriously upon the political welfare both of the Nation and of the city.

In its editorial of August 24, discussing the Cleveland situation, The Outlook said: "Without taking sides, in this editorial, on the issue that divides the people of Cleveland, The Outlook insists that it is of the greatest importance that this issue be settled on its merits as a municipal question, free from the distractions of National politics. When the outcome of Cleveland's municipal election is announced, the returns should indicate whether Mayor Johnson's policy has been approved or rejected. That outcome should have no significance whatever as to Ohio's choice next year for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. . . . The cities, in order to work out their proper destiny, must have freedom from the domination of outside issues."

That statement, we believe, represents the views of practically all disinterested students of the city government question. The welfare of our cities is of too great moment to allow them to become the mere football of National party politics. It is the right of the people of every city to have their municipal contests decided on the basis of their own merits and not upon the wholly extraneous issues of National politics.

The folly of creating the impression that Mr. Burton's candidacy for Mayor is under National political auspices would be that it could afford little substantial assistance and might contribute much injury to the political movement with which he is affiliated. At the present time Mr. Taft's hold upon Ohio is admittedly strong. Mr. Burton's victory over Mayor Johnson in Cleveland could strengthen that hold but little, if any. On the other hand, Mr. Burton's defeat, under the circumstances, would be a very serious setback for the Taft candidacy.

It is not yet too late to avoid the error. Mr. Burton would show wisdom from every point of view if he would announce his determination to make the campaign for Mayor of Cleveland upon municipal issues only. The people of Cleveland would manifest an intelligent regard for their own welfare if they were to let political managers know that they do not intend to allow National party politics to intrude into their municipal elections.

❀

Diseased Egotism

The liberation, the free life, of the personality is a necessity to all mental health and happiness. We may call it egotism if we will, but a certain amount of egotism is rightful and needful. For in the last resort it is ourselves that we are mainly responsible for, and it is in the highest development of ourselves that we are most benefiting other persons. But egotism of any kind must be developed on right lines, or it becomes a disease, a canker, a blight.

We often say of a man that he is his own worst enemy. Usually this is said of amiable good-for-nothings, kind-hearted wastrels, men whose errors do most injury to themselves—though the injury to themselves necessarily involves harm to others also. But there is a different sense in which the words may be used. That person is his own worst enemy who is cursed with a morbidly developed egotism. This also involves

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

injury to others. Associated as we are together, no man suffers morally to himself alone. It is morbid egotism that leads to hypochondria and hysteria, monomania and insanity. Sometimes it is a result, sometimes a cause, of positive physical disease. It is the constitutional enemy against which some natures especially have to fight; and, being an enemy from within, it is a source of the gravest peril. Some cases call for the physician; but a larger number call for the will-power, the firm resolve, of the individual. The patient must heal himself; but it will always be found that prevention is easier than cure. The encouragement of the diseased self is a sowing of the wind to reap the whirlwind. Of old times, according to tradition, those who dabbled in witchcraft sometimes called up spirits that they were unable to exorcise. They were haunted by the ghosts that they could not lay; they were pursued and mocked and tormented by fiends that had come at their call but would not go at their desire. The parallel between these and persons of morbid personality is often very close; they have encouraged moods of self-absorption till the transient mood becomes the prevalent disposition—they have aroused and fostered the tyrannical demon of self till it has become supreme ruler. The erstwhile servant becomes the master; the victim is the prey and the mock of his own self. He has to lose himself to find himself; he has to escape from the distorted and unbalanced growth of a part into a free and healthy development of the whole. Sometimes the escape can be accomplished; sometimes relief does not come until the mortal coil is shuffled off.

We can all recognize the symptoms of this diseased egotism as evinced by others; we do not so easily diagnose the case when it is our own. It is the very nature of the disease to be blind to its own condition. The sufferer is sensitive and thin-skinned, nervous and irritable, meeting offenses more than half-way, and taking wound where no wound was intended. Everything is regarded in the light of an intense selfhood, and matters that do not affect the self have little interest. There is a perpetual state of grievance, but the cause of the grievance varies and is often imaginary. As all evil humors run into one sore, so do all the aggrieved feelings flow towards one center of disturbance. The friends who are distrusted, the persons who are the supposed perpetrators of offense, change frequently, but there is always some one.

There is personality that is bracing and stimulating; it does us good to meet it, it refreshes us after the deadly dullness of conventionality. It is delightful to meet a person who is not a mere echo and reflex. But the personality of the supreme egotist is morbid, and nothing morbid can be pleasant or wholesome to meet. It claims too much; it is a drain on our sympathies that gives nothing in return; it may become pestilential. We long to get away from it into the fresh air. The victims are often persons of intellectual refinement or of mental power; they possess a magnetism, perhaps a fascination, but their society depresses and unnerves us. They talk more than they listen, and their talk is chiefly of themselves. If other subjects are dealt with, it is always in the single aspect; all is narrow, distorted, partial—there is a lack of broad views and of wholesome discrimination. There is a constant suspicion of double meaning and sinister intentions and conspiracy. The unhappy egotist lives in an atmosphere of supposed plots; he thinks that others are scheming to do him harm—or to do him good, which he sometimes finds equally vexing. He breathes a tainted and a poisonous air.

The free play of personality does not mean selfishness or self-absorption. It means the fitting use of our talents, the growth of what is best in us, the crushing of what is worst; it means that we come to our own, that we realize the full birthright of opportunity. It means that we are not impeded by the thwarting individualities of others, opposing ours where there is no moral right that they should do so; it means that hindering circumstances are merely a stimulus and a zest, not a disablement. It means that full liberty is given to us to the point where our liberty reaches that of others, and no further. This free growth of personality is the true aim of all social

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and philosophic schemes; it is the subject that exercises the lawgiver and the magistrate, as well as the preacher and the schoolmaster. Religion, art, literature, the pulpit, and the press, in some sense seem to compass it. But it is a growth of health that is sought for, or should be, not the fostering of diseased conditions of individuality. The root of every social ill is perverted egotism.

❀

The Spectator

As his hostess knelt before the open fireplace and touched with flame a corner of the queer pile before her, the Spectator realized that here was a fire-genius—one of those rare artists with the element with whom one occasionally meets. For days the deftly built mass of knots and bark and orange peel had been collecting, and as the blaze crept up past the heavy underlogs to the lighter structure, the Spectator began to perceive that the building was by no means a haphazard achievement, but arranged with the skill of an unfolding plot. There were hidden hollows and winding avenues through which the pale blue and gray smoke led the way for little glitters and flashes of flame; there were sudden surprises of ferocious crackling, displays of unexpected color, and a grand, roaring *dénouement*, in which all the elements were blended. And then, when the embers had grown pale, a sprinkling of hemlock twigs gave a poetic epilogue of glowing golden threads that left the mind filled with cheer and beauty. Remembering some dismal attempts of his own at fire-building, in which he had patched with newspapers and whittlings burned out foundations, and even torn down a whole fabric for rebuilding, the Spectator was disposed to acknowledge consummate skill in this achievement of his hostess.

❀

But this deft building, and the knowledge of what material would burn best and how, formed, after all, only the craft of which other qualities showed the art; for in this fire there was a wealth of association that made each onlooker feel himself a participator in its success—a very happy blending of pleasant memories with that subtle play upon self-satisfaction which is so large a part of the fine art of the social expert. As the wooden roof of the mountain bungalow resounded with the pelting rain, and a big wind roared through the forest trees, one after another of the circle around the fire recognized in the conflagration the trophies of happy days by woods and water. A vociferous discharge of musketry from a pine knot reminded the botanist of the day he had gathered his finest spinulose wood-fern, the while his hostess had gleaned wisely for this rainy night; the psychologist acknowledged that the sputtering of a resinous branch might almost confuse the senses with a whiff of balsam and a glimpse of water seen through trees; and had not the Spectator himself assisted during a woodland drive by gathering under direction those twisted branches and the hemlock twigs?

❀

As the conversation glanced off from these near associations to wider topics which brought out the particular interests of the somewhat heterogeneous group, the Spectator had a further glimmering of the genius of the graceful fire-builder. The psychologist told most interesting things of the irrepressible instinct for fire-building which it seems is one of the manifestations of the play spirit in boys of both city and country. It was new to the Spectator that the curbstone bonfires about which he has been inclined to grumble and protest are a form of play that recurs as regularly as marbles and kite-flying, and that every normal boy may be expected to go through what might be called the "fire age."

❀

The traveler whose winter had been passed in Egypt started a discussion on the modern use of fire and its allies by telling of the electric lighting of the ancient tombs. The builder of our evening fire, whose right feeling for the use of the element none could dispute, protested against this invasion, claiming that nothing but a hand-made torch of primitive construction should light those

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vast caverns. "There is a reverence due to Time itself," she said, "even though one had but scanty sense of the sanctity of buried kings. Flickering rays and long, dancing shadows full of mystery should alone venture into the presence of so many bygone centuries." The psychologist remarked that no better symbol could be found of the development of the human race than that it should thus search out with one of the greatest triumphs of intellect the remotest nooks and corners of the past. The Spectator, who tries always in such premises to find ground for his belief that there is poetry in the most prosaic results of modern science, held that there was something peculiarly fitting in this use of captured lightning. And are we not evolving with this medium some new values worthy to rank with the arts? Who that saw the Pan-American Exposition could but feel that the City of Light that there glowed like a lesser firmament was lifted above the range of spectacular vulgarity into a domain of positive art? Even Coney Island, viewed from the sea, has undergone a sublimation of this kind. Is it, then, wholly a desecration that the wonder and beauty of older civilizations should be intensified by this latest achievement of the race? The Spectator will never forget how, when the King of Greece entertained the visitors to the International Games, the outlines of the Parthenon stood out against the night sky in unforgetable beauty as this hidden fire revealed them. The consummate proportions, the majesty and grace, of this supreme type of architecture startled and thrilled one as never before. It was only a second thought that took one away from the actual fact of beauty and exposed old associations to any sense of incongruity. And then the Spectator found it hard to decide which was artificial, this new phase of beauty or the old associations.

❀

It was on this evening in the bungalow that the Spectator was reminded of two other artists with fire whose achievements were in widely different fields. One of them a few years ago graced with her dancing our vaudeville stage, where occasionally something rises above the grotesque, the curious, or the merely skillful, into the realm of art. Many imitators have used the same materials of filmy draperies and colored lights to simulate flame and fire; and though out of such texture and color and movement somewhat of beauty could but result, the real spirit of the fire the original artist alone seemed able to evoke. The Spectator can never forget how, in that mass of swirling lines and rolling clouds, she first invited and then toyed with the seeming flame of the light, then dared it, and at last fought with it for her life until it was a relief to see the little woman emerge, flushed and panting, but smiling and safe, to bow across the footlights.

❀

The other artist with fire lifted into its largest significance the hackneyed function of Fourth of July illumination. It was in the mountains. Facing the hotel, with only a tiny lake between, a lofty hill rose abruptly. As the darkness fell, a huge beacon fire was lighted far up on the mountain side. Its brightness hour after hour brought forcibly to mind the meaning of such fires when to the watchers at Lexington and Concord they proclaimed, "The enemy is coming." But soon on another ledge, and then another, and another, until the very summit of the mountain was reached, a glow of hidden fire, red or green, lighted the crags, and in each the flag that told of the heroism of those colonists floated out on the night wind. The Spectator, like most of his fellow-citizens, has many treasured personal associations with our flag, aside from all it stands for to the Nation, and he has thrilled at the sight of it in foreign lands; but its significance grew deeper and plainer than ever before as, attended by the beacon fire, it there streamed out among the crags on the night wind in a halo of light against the big darkness. Surely only an artist could so divine and utilize for lofty meanings the spirit of the fire.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SUFFRAGE IN GEORGIA[1]

BY A. J. McKELWAY

THE Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution forbids any denial or abridgment of the privilege of the suffrage "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Compliance with the spirit of this amendment led to the anarchy of the reconstruction era in the South. In the effort to preserve civilization itself, the people of the South have resorted to various expedients for evading or nullifying the provisions of that amendment. They first obtained possession of their State governments by violence and the intimidation of the negro voters. In those sections where the negro vote outnumbered the white, possession of the reins of government was regained by fraud at the ballot-box. All this was condoned by the people of the South on the ground that the Fifteenth Amendment had been unconstitutionally adopted in the first place, and that laws are silent in the midst of anarchy as in the midst of arms. But it cannot be justified, especially the resort to fraud and perjury. And one consequence of this alleged necessity for dirty work in politics was that the brains and conscience of the South eschewed political honors won by such methods, leaving the rewards to those whose hands were unclean, with the result to the South that mediocrity, which was not even honest, was allowed to represent that part of the Nation which possesses in greatest degree the genius of government, and the South lost her influence in the councils of the Democratic party and of the Nation, and has not yet recovered it.

Then the proposition was established that the great mass of negro voters might be disfranchised without violating the Fifteenth Amendment, and a new era dawned upon the South, with the interest which her best citizens began to take in a renovated politics. Mississippi was the first State to adopt a suffrage amendment to the State Constitution. Louisiana, the Carolinas, Alabama, and Virginia followed suit. It was held that any State law which would not be pronounced unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, no matter how it might discriminate between the races, would be justifiable. For the underlying principle of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the natural equality of the Anglo-Saxon and the African, has never been accepted by the South. The South firmly believes that the mass of the negroes, educated or illiterate, are unfit for self-government, and are doubly unfit to aid in the government of the white race as well. The South holds that the negro should never have been intrusted with the ballot, that any lawful means of depriving him of that hurtful privilege is justifiable, and that the only salvation of the negro himself from further degradation, if not extermination, lies in giving absolute control to the white race.

Georgia had partially solved the problem before the suffrage amendments were adopted by the other Southern States. It was a very simple expedient, recognizing the inherent interest in government possessed by the Anglo-Saxon and the natural indifference to such matters on the part of the negro. In the Constitution of 1877 it was provided that one must pay his poll tax in order to vote, and not only for the current year, but from 1877 on, or from the time when the prospective voter became liable to the payment of a poll tax. With no outside interference, this practically disfranchised the negroes. Most of them did not care enough for the privilege of voting to pay their poll taxes year after year, and if they missed a year or two their case was hopeless. In the black counties, tax-collectors aided this natural disposition of the negroes by neglecting to collect the taxes due, the State being perfectly willing to lose the revenue if at that sacrifice the negro vote could be eliminated. But this situation was always a dangerous one, because it was possible

[1] See editorial comment on another page.—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for selfish interests to pay those poll taxes for the negro voters. The saloon element always resorted to this expedient in local elections and once in a State election, when the Populist party indorsed a Democratic Prohibitionist for Governor, and he was defeated by the negro vote, having carried a large majority of the white vote.

When Hoke Smith began, two years ago, his memorable campaign for the Governorship, he tried to make the question of railway regulation his paramount issue, that being the question that led to his candidacy. But, recognizing that in any division of the white people a selfish interest might again employ the negro vote, he advocated the elimination of the negro vote by a suffrage amendment similar to the Alabama plan. As he was invulnerable before the people on the proposition to regulate railway rates, the opposition made its main attack on the disfranchisement issue, and he was forced to make the point of attack his chief defense. The opposition, so far as the other candidates were concerned, did not pitch their argument upon a very high ethical plane. It was contended that any suffrage amendment would disfranchise some white men, that the educational qualification proposed would tend to send more negro children to school, and so on. But it is at least significant that the question was not once raised of the wrong of racial discrimination in the matter of the suffrage.

Hoke Smith was overwhelmingly elected. The Legislature elected with him lately adjourned for its first term, having passed, by more than the required two-thirds vote, a bill providing for the ratification by popular vote of a suffrage amendment to the Constitution of Georgia. The vote in the House was 159 to 16 for this bill. It needs a two-thirds majority of the popular vote to ratify it, and this vote will be taken in the fall of 1908. It is in order to examine the provisions of the proposed amendment, which I predict will be adopted by an overwhelming vote.

First, there is the educational qualification. Any male person, of lawful age, who has paid his poll taxes, may register and vote if he can read correctly, or write correctly if read to him, a paragraph of the State Constitution.

Any one familiar with actual conditions will recognize that this educational provision will bar the greater part of the negroes from the ballot-box—a much larger percentage than that reported as illiterate in the census statistics. I venture to say that comparatively few of the public school teachers among the negroes can either read or write correctly a paragraph of the State Constitution. But this provision, standing alone, would also disfranchise a considerable percentage of white men. The other provisions, therefore, are for the avowed purpose of admitting as many illiterate white men and as few illiterate negroes as possible. It is contended, in justification of this purpose, that the illiterate white man is a better citizen than the illiterate negro, and that, with respect to the Fifteenth Amendment, that amendment, whatever may have been the intentions of its framers, while forbidding any *abridgment* of the suffrage on account of race or color, does not forbid any *extension* of the suffrage to any class; and it is also recollected that there have been similar exemptions from the operation of suffrage restrictions in other States—in Massachusetts, for example. It is difficult to see how a negro, disfranchised by reason of his illiteracy, would have any standing in court by reason of the fact that a white man, also illiterate, was given the suffrage by reason of his service to his State in time of war.

There is, first, in lieu of the educational qualification, a property qualification. Any person owning and paying taxes on $500 worth of property may register and vote, whether literate or illiterate.

Next comes the provision that any person who fought in any of the wars of the United States or of the Confederate States, or the descendant of any such person, may register and vote, such registration to be made before the year 1911, and any person so registered being entitled to vote thereafter without complying with the educational requirements of the suffrage law. It is worth while to point out the sentiment in the South

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

behind this "grandfather clause," as it is called. The illiteracy of the white people of the South to-day is largely due to the sacrifice made during the war and the poverty that followed the war. Georgia, for example, seceding from the Union, called upon her sons for defense against invasion. The education of many was interrupted or forestalled by service in the field, and the survivors of the conflict were unable to educate their children, nor was the impoverished State able to provide an adequate system of public education. Under such circumstances it is regarded as little short of infamous to penalize the Confederate veteran, or his children or grandchildren, within a half-century of the Civil War by disfranchising them for their illiteracy.

Finally, there is the blanket provision that gives the registrars discretion in admitting any applicant for registration who is of good character and understands the duties of citizenship. Personally, I do not approve of this clause of the amendment, especially since it was made perpetual by the vote of the House, the Senate acceding to the House amendment. It gives too much power to the registrars, and in practice will lead to the admission of voters on the ground of their color merely, and not of their intelligence or character. However, if there could be a fair administration of this provision, it would undoubtedly mean the admission of a far larger percentage of whites than of negroes. There are few who know the illiterate negro at short range who will say that he understands the duties of citizenship. The illiterate white man of the South, on the other hand, is not necessarily ignorant of those duties. "Illiterate" does not spell "foreigner" in the South as in the North. There has been more the lack of opportunity in the case of the illiterate white man than of native capacity. And he comes of the same breed as those English nobles who wrested Magna Charta from King John without being able to sign their names. The mountaineer whom I meet on vacation trips is often illiterate. But he has been a student of politics since he was old enough to go to a political speaking, and he can discuss the tariff or rate regulation with intelligence and vigor. To say that there is no difference in character and capacity between him and the average illiterate negro is to ignore the facts for the sake of a theory.

There was one negro member of the Legislature — Representative Rogers, from McIntosh County. His seat had been contested, but the House had decided in his favor. He made the only speech against the bill, on the ground that it was unfair, unjust, discriminating on racial lines, and therefore unconstitutional. He sent up an amendment exempting from the educational requirements of the bill all those who had been held in involuntary servitude and their descendants. His suggestion was probably more in accord with the intentions of the framers of the Fifteenth Amendment than the suffrage amendment we have been discussing. If the suffrage is a natural right, his argument was sound. If centuries of slavery were a preparation for self-government and the government of others never held in bondage, then the exemption he proposed should have been made.

If the amendment to the State Constitution passed by the Legislature is adopted by popular vote, any negro who can read or write correctly any section of the State Constitution, or who has acquired property to the amount of $500, or who was a soldier in any American war, or is the descendant of a soldier, may register and vote. In discussing for The Outlook some years ago the educational clause of the North Carolina suffrage amendment, I predicted that it would be a stimulus to negro education. It surely ought to have been. But my latest information is that I was mistaken. There has been no increased interest in education, nor desire for more than the merest smattering of learning, by the negroes of that State. This, also, is an indication of the essential difference between the two races which it is idle to ignore. Diagnosis should be correct before the prescription is written. There has been enough quackery in our treatment of the negro. Nor is the Nation without interest in the results of this purifying of the Southern electorate and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the elimination of the negro issue from politics. But the development of this theme would carry one beyond the limits of this paper. Suffice it to say that, in my opinion, the white people of the South form a body of voters more amenable to reason, more responsive to the claims of morality and righteousness, more eager for the suppression of the abuses of privilege and less tainted with the spirit of commercialism, than the electorate of any other section. And the men of the South who are coming to the front in this new reform movement of the South are a National asset already valuable and able to make their merit known and appreciated.

Atlanta, Georgia.

THE TRANSMUTATION OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

BY CHARLES BASKERVILLE, Ph.D., F.C.S.

Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Laboratory, College of the City of New York

THE announcement has come from London that Sir William Ramsay has changed copper into lithium. It has been heralded far and wide that the dream of the alchemists, the transmutation of the chemical elements, is now an accomplished fact. Sensational announcements of matters of scientific importance in the daily press, as a rule, merit little consideration. However, inasmuch as the journals of science, media through which students of the phenomena of nature make known their work in a language of their own, have confirmed the reports, it is proper to explain what is meant by the transmutation of the elements, and to say something as to its bearing upon the work of the world.

The term "element," as used by the scientific man, is a technical term. When the chemist speaks of an element, he means a substance which not only possesses distinctive characteristics, making it different from anything else, but a body which he has failed to decompose into anything simpler than itself.

Up to a dozen years ago no chemical element was known which did not combine with other elements. For example, iron combines with oxygen to form a red oxide, iron ore, called hematite, and with oxygen and sulphur to make copperas, or green vitriol. Such substances as the hematite and copperas are known as compounds. A force called chemical affinity binds the elements together in their compounds so strongly that it often requires the greatest ingenuity to separate them. The smelting of iron from its ores, the winning of gold and silver from the ground, in fact, practically all metallurgical processes, are dependent upon overcoming or directing this chemical affinity.

As this tendency to form compounds was so notably characteristic of the elements, it was not remarkable that scientific men, for a long time, even with their refined instruments for research, failed to recognize elements devoid of this property. However, in 1895, Lord Rayleigh and Professor William Ramsay found that the air, which we have breathed since our existence, and which had been studied so thoroughly by many observers, actually contained one per cent of a new element, argon. So far, argon has not yielded a compound, although it has been subjected to the most drastic treatment. Four other similarly lazy elements have subsequently been found in the air by Ramsay, but in extremely minute amounts.

To recognize a chemical element, according to the definition given, it is by no means necessary that we isolate it from other elements, or even obtain it in a condition approximating purity. This seems strange to the uninitiated, as we ordinarily recognize the differences between things by their appearance, feel, or weight. Some elements, even in compounds, are colorless. We do not see

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

them. Many we cannot feel. We do not feel the air, or the oxygen or nitrogen in it, but we are certain of its constituents. When we weigh them, it is a different matter. Bars of silver and aluminum of the same size look very much alike, feel quite the same, but silver weighs about four times as much as the aluminum.

The great French chemist Lavoisier was the first one systematically to weigh substances before and after they formed compounds, and again after they were separated into the elements of which they were composed. Just a century ago, John Dalton, an Englishman, studied the relationship of these weights. He found in their combinations or decompositions that the elements always went in or came out in accordance with certain relative weights. The proportion was never less, although it might be more; but if more, then in a multiple of that least value. For example, fifty-six of iron combine with thirty-two of sulphur or sixty-four of sulphur. Red oxide of mercury breaks down into two hundred of mercury and sixteen of oxygen. From this he concluded that matter is composed of atoms, each having a definite and fixed atomic weight compared to a standard. When all the atoms in a substance are alike, we have an element. We may, and, as a rule, we do, secure the atomic weight from its compounds. The determination of these relative values requires the utmost skill of experienced experts.

We do not know when man actually began to observe the facts of nature. We do know that he found brilliant yellow particles which we now call gold. The metal's beauty pleased him. We know that he found in nature a lustrous metal now called silver. We know that these substances possess the characteristics of metals, namely, luster, malleability, weight, etc. When early man found a lustrous, bright metallic liquid in nature, he called it quicksilver, or mercury, as it is now commonly known. Objects possessing color attract the attention. A red material found in nature known as cinnabar, when heated gave this mercury, and at the same time a yellow substance, also found naturally, called brimstone or sulphur.

The Arabians made large and useful contributions to our knowledge of natural objects, and offered explanations of their whereforeness. The most famous of these men, Geber (Abou-Moussah-Dschafer-al-Sofi), lived in the eighth century. Inasmuch as quicksilver and sulphur were obtained from cinnabar, a red substance, he maintained that, in order to make a yellow material like gold, it was only necessary to prepare the constituents in perfect purity and cause them to combine in the right proportion. However, he never reached such a degree of "perfection" as to accomplish this.

Five centuries later, a monk, Roger Bacon, one of the great contributors to our knowledge of natural phenomena, and an independent discoverer of gunpowder, maintained that the purification of mercury and sulphur were merely the first steps towards "perfection." The purest gold, according to him, was that found in nature. Nature worked through ages. Man should imitate nature. Therefore he should seek the "philosopher's stone," a little of which would accomplish in a short time what nature did in ages.

When white light passes through a triangular prism of glass or other transparent material, it emerges as the seven colors of the rainbow. If the light be produced by the burning of a particular chemical, like salt, characteristic bright lines appear in the various colors. Each element gives definite lines. The instrument used to determine these lines and for their measurement is called a spectroscope. It was devised in 1859 by Kirchhoff and Bunsen. Several elements have been discovered by its use.

Astronomers directed these instruments towards the stars. In 1868 Jannson and Lockyer observed particular lines in the spectrum of the light given out by the luminous envelope of the sun. These lines could not be accounted for by any known terrestrial element. The solar element, helium, was thus known thirty years before Sir William Ramsay found it on the earth in the gases obtained from a few rare minerals. Helium was not accepted as an element, of course, until its properties were determined. In weight it is next above hydrogen, the lightest known element.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

As a rule, when elements combine to form compounds, heat is produced. As no compounds of these elements have yet been obtained, we have a group of energyless elements. Our knowledge of the elements is extended apparently by contradiction. Science frequently advances by side-stepping.

Before the opening of the twentieth century, men of science received another rude shock of delight in the discovery of radium by Madame and Professor Curie. We had elements which combined with the production of heat, often sound, frequently light, and always with demonstrations of electricity. We had elements which formed no compounds. Radium we know only in its compounds. The element has not yet been isolated. Its compounds, left alone, produce vastly more energy than the most violent chemical reaction known. It is always at a higher temperature than the medium in which it is placed, be that medium at red heat or the point when the air is so cold that it liquefies. Its compounds glow in the dark, which no other body is known to do, unless it is, or has been, excited by some form of energy. It makes other things glow in the dark. It is charged electrically. It charges other bodies near by with electricity, and discharges bodies already charged. It continually produces a gas, called an "emanation" by its discoverer, Professor Rutherford, of Montreal. This emanation left alone goes through a series of changes eventually forming helium. Ramsay found that the emanation in the presence of water produced neon, another member of his inert group of elements. In the presence of a solution of blue vitriol, or copper sulphate, argon was produced. Neon and argon are respectively five and ten times as heavy as helium.

Lord Kelvin in England and the writer in this country have maintained that there was no transmutation of the real elements. Although this is a matter for academic discussion, it may be said in a few words that there has been no objection to changing our definition of an element, or regarding these transitory bodies as temporary or "meta-elements."

The most remarkable part of Professor Ramsay's investigations, however, had to do with the copper solution in which the emanation had been placed. After removing the copper he found lithium, both members of the same chemical family, the former being nine times as heavy as the latter.

The facts indicate decomposition, degradation, and not composition, synthesis. Therefore we have little need of a fear of transition in standard of values through this form of applied mechanics, although it has been suggested by Professor Soddy that hoarded gold is changing into lead.

The emanation, in passing through its transformations, evolves much the greater portion of the energy produced by radium and its educts. Metaphysicians, among whom are many of the most matter-of-fact men of science, have long speculated upon the constitution of matter. Time and again it has been urged that the heavy chemical elements would eventually be broken down into the lighter ones. All that was needed was sufficient energy, or the right kind of energy, properly applied. Up to the time of Ramsay's work no successfully undisputed experimental facts have been offered in substantiation of these philosophic considerations. Can it be that we have Bacon's "philosopher's stone" in the form of a storehouse of concentrated energy, the emanation? The investigation of the unlikely so far has not unfrequently crowned Ramsay's investigations with success.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PROBLEMS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE[1]

THE TRUE MAN AND CHURCH CASTE

BY LAIRD WINGATE SNELL

IN a certain large summer resort a young woman of education and refinement is engaged in work that has as its aim the social and moral welfare of the women servants. Various "Christian" women of the wealthy class who provide the financial support of her work will now and then take this young woman on an outing or invite her at convenient seasons to their homes. When, however, they meet her in public, they are oblivious of her presence. Publicly to recognize this servant of Christ and fellow human being would compromise their social position.

A wealthy girl in a New York church wishing to do practical Christian service offered her help in the church's mission Sunday-school. She soon found it necessary to stop—"it was so embarrassing to meet her girls at work behind shop counters and not be able to recognize them."

A church-going woman had just moved into a city apartment. The neighbor on the floor below sent her up some of the morning's baking. It was returned. She could not afford to be neighbor to the unknown families living in the building—it might prove socially inconvenient.

At a Sunday morning service in a Fifth Avenue church the pastor had received several young married people into fellowship. He requested the church members to call. "I ask this," said he, "as the recognition of your relations within the church; it will not in the least, you understand, involve social recognition."

One can but wonder to see how nineteen centuries have failed to teach the would-be followers of the Carpenter of Nazareth that "if any man have not the *spirit* of Christ, he is none of his." The spirit of Christ exists only where there are simple, directly personal relations between human beings. For that spirit is love or good will; and love is of all things most personal, human, and immediate—the give and take, not of things nor thoughts, but of souls. When he had found a man, Jesus was glad. Touch with souls, the communion of spirits, this was his ceaseless quest. He wanted the common people, and foregathered with outcasts, because they wanted and sought the real self of him. He was equally ready to give himself to Nicodemus and the rich young man. The only limits to the lavishness of his soul-giving were the limits of his strength. As for the conventions and social standards that erect great walls between a man and his fellows, see the attitude of Jesus towards them. When dining once with a wealthy Pharisee, he proceeded, in presence of all at table, to criticise the choice of guests—rather the spirit that governed the choice. He told the host that if, instead of giving dinners to "social equals" and looking out for the social *quid pro quo*, he should cultivate those who could by no publicity make social return, he would then find life satisfying and rewardful.

The attitude of indifference or denial towards the common claims of a common humanity stirred Jesus to deepest indignation—as when their Sabbath prejudices steeled the hearts of the Pharisees towards the sick and invalid and against him who would heal them. He told how Dives, when once his eyes are opened to facts, must suffer torments while he learns to think about his brethren; and he declares the principle of final judgment on human souls, dividing the sheep from the goats, to be the possession or want of the spirit that practices personal ministration to the needs of men and women. The Levite going down to Jericho may have been active in various philanthropies, the priest may have preached and practiced

[1] Under this general head are included seven brief articles by Mr. Snell, dealing with practical and personal problems. The present is the sixth article of the series.—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

large giving; but the good Samaritan loved the stripped and bleeding man, and his compassion moved him not to sentiments but deeds.

Immediate relations with men and women are of the essence of the spirit of Christ; and the more inclusive that human fellowship, the more truly Christian is the spirit. Giving, however large and wise, teaching or preaching, however true and forceful, if divorced from these relations, have none of Christ. "If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels . . . and if I bestow all my goods to feed the poor . . . but have not love, it profiteth me nothing."

Since they are of the essence of the spirit of Christ, whatever arbitrarily cuts athwart or curtails these simple human relations manifests the spirit of Antichrist. Social caste in the most direct and arbitrary fashion does just that; the spirit of caste is the spirit of Antichrist.

Peculiar enjoyment will always be found in select gatherings of those who have a special common interest or are of one plane of culture. To enjoy and to seek such select companionship is not caste. Caste is artificial—see it fade to its real nothingness in a storm at sea, or in a San Francisco earthquake. Caste is negative—it is indifference to the bond of a common humanity that holds between me and all who are born of woman. No common intellectual interests may unite me and the woman who cleans my room or the man who takes me to my office in the elevator; but there is between us the indissoluble bond of a common Father; we are one in the fathomless deeps of a divine human nature. Caste violates that unity; caste obstructs and closes up the natural channels of intercourse of the sons of God, the simple, wholesome fellowship of the spirit that is so inevitable when genuine souls touch.

The spirit of caste exists throughout the Christian Church; no more, to be sure, than in other institutions, nor are its manifestations by church people usually, perhaps, so marked as in the incidents I have narrated. That spirit, however, is generally well in evidence in the church. It is so much in evidence as to make the workingman not at home. When he ventures within a church he finds that he does not belong there. Were the spirit of Christ there dominant, and manifest in helpfulness and simple human interest, he would belong there; a Christian church could not but be his home, for he has the heart of truth that finds its home where the spirit of the Nazarene is.

The church is largely or quite unconscious of the extent to which she shows this spirit. It is habit rather than intention. We have grown up amidst it; it is wrought in with our instincts, an accepted part of our social standards. Hence it is that incidents like those above related are so usually looked upon as matters of course, unavoidable, even if perhaps somewhat regrettable, in the world we live in.

The church must learn to see and to judge differently. For her the question is that of life or death, Christ or Antichrist, true church or no church.

It is no light thing that the common people do not hear her gladly—it is the measure of her distance from her Master. The future of humanity is secure in God; the future of the church turns upon her service to humanity. Except she be the church of the people, she is not the Church of God, for she is not fulfilling her first function, which is, like her Master, to lead true and simple hearts to higher truth.

Christendom since the Reformation has generally assented to the principle of spiritual democracy—the right of every man to rule his own soul before God. Since the eighteenth century she has recognized the principle of political democracy—the right of every man, acting with his neighbors, to rule his own possessions. We are rapidly coming to the principle of industrial democracy—the right of every man, co-operating with all who work, to control the fruits of his labor. It will be long to the last step, to the coming of the Kingdom, the true social democracy, when all will recognize the right of every man, on the simple ground of manhood, to count as a man wherever men are met.

For this the church must stand; it is her peculiar mission to teach it to the world. Other organizations find their reason for being in human difference, class, or privilege; the church is founded

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on human solidarity, on common standing before God, and on the recognition of these which is the spirit of Jesus Christ. When she learns to see what Christ saw —every man a unique incarnation of the divine, a special ray from the infinite Radiance, a fresh and peculiar thought from the Mind of God, infinitely valuable to God's creation, forever indispensable to the fellowship of the Saints—and, seeing this, makes her appeal to every man on the ground of his individual infinite privilege, and treats him so that now, if never before, he knows his dignity in being man, then she will be the church of the people, the church of Jesus Christ, the church of God, with power to lead the world into the Kingdom.

ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE

BY ELBERT F. BALDWIN

Staff Correspondent of The Outlook at The Hague

"WHAT chance is there," I ask a delegate of technical ability but of pessimistic spirit, "for a general arbitration treaty?"

"Why should there be a general treaty?" he asks in return. "Even you progressives in the United States are not yet ready to stand for anything like a real obligatory treaty with all nations, though you have successfully tried Joint Commissions with some. Your Senate would exclude all questions of national honor and vital interests. It would be right in so doing. These questions cannot be decided by judicial methods. Well, what are the other questions? There is precious little left."

"But a treaty could be concluded embodying that little," one ventures.

"Yes, I know it could," is the reply. "But what would it amount to? Its effect would be largely sentimental. Would it avert any real war? It certainly would avert no righteous war."

Who wants a really righteous war averted? Believers in arbitration are not to be confounded with peace-at-any-price men. The vast majority of arbitrationists desire, first of all, righteousness and justice, and then peace if possible.

Of course war cannot be confined to as few occasions as idealists would like. But its definite confinement to the fewest possible cases would be a great step forward. "We won't quarrel about certain things" would be a more far-reaching decision and have a more genuine "sentimental effect"—to use the pessimist's phrase—than any amount of pious declaration concerning limitation of armaments. Indeed, it is this very "sentimental effect" derided by the pessimist that ultimately triumphs. That is to say, a moral effect, a moral influence—idealism.

In the history of arbitration no nation has a better record than the American. Away back in 1780 Benjamin Franklin said: "We make daily great improvements in Natural, but there is one I wish to see in Moral, Philosophy—the discovery of a plan that would induce *and oblige* nations to settle their disputes without first cutting each other's throats."

Fourteen years later the plan was discovered by John Jay, and incorporated in the treaty which bears his name. Since then very many international disputes have been settled by arbitration.

As it happened, the most important of them affected the Americas. And, what is more to the point, they were questions supremely involving "national honor" and "vital interests," the very things which the pessimist told me could not be decided by judicial methods! I refer to the Alabama case, decided in 1871 at Geneva, which averted hostilities between America and England; then, nearer our own day, the frontier dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana, on which the United States Government, guided by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, compelled an arbitral decision; the Chilean-Argentinian difficulties, with their inspiring memorials,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

first, of a Christ statue on one of the Andes summits, marking the boundary, and, second, the epoch-making treaty including the only existing stipulations of contractual reduction of armaments and referring all disputes without distinction to arbitration; finally, the Alaskan fur-seal and frontier questions.

The plan of Joint Commissions had operated in the above cases. Meanwhile, in 1890, a wider, larger plan was projected and adopted by the First Pan-American Congress at Washington. Had its President, James G. Blaine, been elected in 1884 President of the United States, our present forward policy of progression and fairness in Latin America might have been begun twenty years earlier. But in those days Mr. Blaine was dubbed a militant Jingo! He was, however, so far from an unjust implication as to declare of the agreement of 1890: "We hold up this new Magna Charta, which abolishes war and establishes arbitration among the American Republics, as the first and great fruit of the International American Conference."

The framing of an All-American treaty was followed in 1897 by the framing of an Anglo-American treaty. But the United States Senate, always naturally jealous of its constitutional privileges, was determined that arbitration should not be achieved without its sanction *in each case*. Because of the lack of such a provision the Senate declined to ratify the treaty. That document, however, marked a step in advance. Its proposers undertook to deal with questions of "national honor" and "vital interests" by providing that for them there should be an equal number of arbitrators from each of the states involved and from no others. Of course the task would be to convert one of the arbitrators from the other side, as, indeed, we did, years later, in a special case, the Alaskan Boundary Dispute, to the discomfiture of Canadians at what they, at first blush, called the "betrayal" of their interests by Lord Alverstone.

Led, urged, pushed by American energy and endeavor, the Hague Conference of 1899 provided for voluntary or optional arbitration. Without our energy and endeavor even this much would hardly have been attained. The result is recorded as Article XVI. of the First Convention: "In questions of a legal nature, and especially in the interpretation or application of International Conventions, arbitration is recognized by the Signatory Powers as the most effective and at the same time the most equitable means of settling disputes which diplomacy has failed to settle."

The Hague Conference of 1907 has also required a little leading from the American Delegation, despite the fact that, as ex-Secretary of State Foster, here as one of China's delegates, truly says, "The gratifying feature of this Second Conference is that the invitation to it was responded to with alacrity by all the Governments—a striking contrast with the hesitation and jealousy which marked the First Conference." As, in 1899, Americans were aggressively at the fore in establishing optional arbitration, so in 1907 they are in a consistent position in urging obligatory arbitration. Our plan is not drastic. It has been framed so as to induce acceptance, on the one hand, by conservative delegations, and, on the other, by our conservative Senate. To save the anxieties of the first, the proposition distinctly excludes all questions of "vital interests, independence, or honor," but as distinctly includes all differences of a legal character or those relating to the interpretation of treaties. To save the sensitiveness of the Senate, *in each case* the contracting parties, before reference to the Hague Court, are to prepare a *compromis spécial* or protocol, which is to be ratified according to the laws and customs of the respective countries. Thus the United States Senate would be secured in its claim to pronounce on each special case for arbitration, just as if each were a new arbitration treaty. The authorship of this proposition is attributed to the statecraft of Elihu Root, Secretary of State, in whom prophetic vision and practical methods seem more fitly united than in any Foreign Secretary of any country at any time.

It is appropriate, then, that what such a Secretary of State sends forth should be presented to the Conference by as impressive a figure as it possesses, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in a peculiarly grave and forceful address. Mr. Choate's has always been an incisive utterance; but now, by reason of his years, experience, and achievements, it is an especially respected one. With undoubted reference to the three Powers which have publicly deprecated discussion of armament limitation, the first American Delegation unhesitatingly called attention to the dangers and miseries which threaten the world through the constant preparation for war in the accumulation of arms. Thus, action looking towards armament limitation, as indicated by Mr. Choate, would logically follow action concerning obligatory arbitration. To a certain extent, declared the speaker, there has been a mitigation of conditions because of the work of the First Conference, which recommended arbitration as the solution of the question of war and established an International Court of Arbitration. Nevertheless, he added, since then two terrible wars have occurred, inflicting untold miseries. The implication accepted by many, I would add, is that, with obligatory arbitration, the world might have been spared these wars. As Mr. Foster says, "In the present stage of the world's progress most wars may be avoided, and, if the powerful nations will unite in compulsory arbitration, all aggressive wars may be prevented." On the other hand, continued Mr. Choate, many nations have entered into general arbitral agreements. What reason is there, he asked, why nations which have been at such pains to agree, two and two, should not agree all together? Under these circumstances America proposed through him a general treaty, corresponding in form and substance with many individual treaties which have been entered into, including those negotiated by the United States in 1904. It is to be hoped that Mr. Root's ideas, voiced by Mr. Choate, will be carried out. The result would be a treaty to be instantly applied in case of emergency, for it would be general, automatic, and obligatory.

France now fitly forges to the fore. As, eight years ago, in the First Hague Conference, so in this, M. Léon Bourgeois, ex-Premier of France, is the head of the French Delegation and President of the Commission on Arbitration. He is supposed to know all about that subject, and is always listened to with marked attention. He declares that a general, automatic, obligatory arbitration treaty would be impossible save in certain categories of cases, these categories to cover industrial and commercial regulations, civil and penal procedure, and other subjects, but not to cover questions affecting vital interests, national honor or independence. This degree of obligation is already in operation through many treaties, and this admission of the possibility of generalization certainly might be expected from that Foreign Minister who once said of a certain international dispute, "Arbitration has now become so much the mode that I have no difficulty in immediately appealing to it in the settlement of this question." Moreover, M. Bourgeois's statement might be expected from the representative of a Power which, in the treaty with England three years ago, *oblig d* herself to submit to the Hague Court "differences of a juridical order or relative to the interpretation of existing treaties," if "vital interests or independence or honor be not involved." The Hague Conference of 1899 provided for optional arbitration. Five years later France and England agreed on obligatory arbitration. If these two great Powers have, why should not the world advance from option to obligation?

What is needed? First, to generalize the compulsory clause in the Anglo-French Treaty; as Mr. Choate and M. Bourgeois say, the thirty-three arbitration treaties concluded since the First Conference indicate the possibility of including the categories common to them, especially as all of the European treaties stipulate reference to the Hague Court. Second, to adopt some such plan as that proposed last year in London by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the second French delegate here, and his colleagues of the Interparliamentary Union. Saving matters affecting the independence, vital interests, or sovereign authority of the contracting states or the interests of third Powers, he enumerates a long list of subjects concerning which it is agreed not to raise the question

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and about which to submit all differences to the Hague Court. It is interesting to note how many subjects may be thus grouped. They include:

I. Contestations respecting the interpretation and application of agreements concluded or to be concluded as to:

(1) Commercial and Navigation Treaties.
(2) Agreements relating to the International Protection of Workmen.
(3) Postal, Telegraphic, and Telephonic Agreements.
(4) Agreements relating to the Protection of Submarine Cables.
(5) Agreements relating to Railways.
(6) Agreements and Regulations relating to the means of preventing Collision of Vessels at Sea.
(7) Agreements relating to Literary and Artistic Copyright.
(8) Agreements relating to the Protection of Industrial Property (Patents, Trade Marks, and Firms).
(9) Agreements relating to the Management of Industrial and Commercial Companies.
(10) Monetary and Metrical Agreements (weights and measures).
(11) Agreements relating to reciprocal gratuitous Assistance to Destitute Sick People.
(12) Sanitary agreements and those relating to Cattle Plagues, Phylloxera, and similar Contagious Diseases.
(13) Agreements relating to matters of International Law.
(14) Agreements concerning Civil and Criminal Proceedings.
(15) Agreements of Extradition.

II. Regulations on the fixing of frontiers.

III. Questions relating to claims for damages when the principle of indemnity is acknowledged by the parties.

Finally, this agreement should be applicable even if the questions which may occur should arise from facts preceding its conclusion.

Such a proposition, as a whole, is the twentieth-century logical outcome of the politics and philosophy of a Henry IV., a Sully, a Rousseau, as MM. Bourgeois and de Estournelles are their twentieth-century representatives.

Acting on this initiative, the Marquis de Soveral, the first Portuguese delegate, has earned great distinction for his country by proposing, almost coincidently with the American plan, a more detailed sketch of a general arbitration treaty. He would replace the famous Article XVI., above quoted, by one engaging the Powers to submit to arbitration differences of a juridical order or relating to the interpretation of treaties which diplomacy has failed to settle, on condition that they do not involve the essential interests or independence of the litigating parties or the interests of third Powers, the litigating Powers to be the judges as to this. M. de Soveral uses the exact list prepared by the Interparliamentary Union, to which, however, under Article I., he adds a sensible clause concerning "Diplomatic and Consular Privileges," and also, in view of the Drago Doctrine, a significant Article entitled "Questions Relating to Debts."

But further and higher steps have already been taken by certain governments in their separate agreements. M. Bourgeois defines three: (1) An obligation to extend arbitration to all questions, with a few specified exceptions; (2) to extend arbitration to all points save those of vital interests or sovereignty, but *to submit the question whether vital interests or sovereignty are threatened to the Hague Court*, as is stipulated in the Treaty of Karlstad between Norway and Sweden; (3) to extend arbitration to all points, as in the Dano-Dutch Treaty—a veritable, unlimited treaty, for it refers *all classes of controversies for all time* to the Hague Court. M. Bourgeois admits that at the present time a bond of such absolute obligation as the last named, or even the Treaty of Karlstad, could not be applied to all nations. But another can be. Let cases of vital importance or involving national honor be tried before the Hague Court, but, if necessary, instead of the usual arbitral tribunal applicable to other cases, with a stipulation that an equal number of arbitrators shall be chosen from each of the litigating states, and from no other.

But if the leaders are not prepared to take this additional step, they should at least accomplish as much in proportion as did the leaders of 1899. Those created arbitration by option; these should re-create it by obligation.

The Hague.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SOUL OF THE LITTLE MANUEL

BY MARGARET WALDO HIGGINSON

HE was poor, and little, and ungainly, and she loved him dearly. She showered him with kisses, and stood there and cried while he was etherized. Then the doctors made her go away, and she wept dolefully in the next room, and prayed the Holy Virgin for his life.

"Save my little one," she implored, "my only one; give him back to me from the cruel knife and cure his poor head."

For he was all wrong in his head, the little Manuel, and his mother had prayed on her knees all the short years of his life that he should be like other children. But the kind Virgin did not seem to hear, and the Saints turned away their heads and devoted themselves—so the poor sorrowing woman began to feel—to sending little boys that were all perfect to the other inhabitants of the tenements.

The little Manuel sat by the window through the long, hot days of summer, when the flies buzzed thick within, and the children hardly less thickly without, and his vague, sweet eyes seemed to see nothing, only to care—vastly—about something he seemed to have lost, and that was somewhere—somewhere—perhaps out there in the great world, behind the tenement walls, but where no little boy could find it. And in winter, when the snow drifted softly past the pane, and days were short, still he sat there, and often he was cold, and shivered, even when bundled up in a shawl. His mother wept and caressed him, and held his poor, queer head in her rough hands; but the tenderness of those hands was so great that the roughness was as of the smoothness of velvet to him.

When he had sat in this way, so quiet and still, for the few years of his life, that seemed so many more than seven, and had wandered vacantly round the small room, his vague, sweet eyes fixed on nothing, only the thing—way off—that he seemed to have lost, the mother made a resolution.

"I shall take him to the great hospital," she said to her husband, big, hard-working, kind-souled man, puzzled with this world and all that is therein save for his daily toil, "and perhaps there they will know what is the matter with our little Manuel."

And the husband said yes, that he thought it would be good, and he went up to the boy, and fingered him over with his big, clumsy hands, and tried to tickle him a little to make him smile, but the child only turned on him the strange solemnness of his gaze.

Sadly the father sighed and turned to go to his work.

"Take him, then," he said, "and may the doctors help him more than the Blessed Virgin and the Saints that we have prayed to for so long."

It was a pathetic procession that was going down the street to the big hospital; children of all sizes, the lame, the halt, and the blind, in all truth it seemed. At intervals along the sidewalk groups of well children had gathered and were looking on, small mouths open and eyes wide with wonder.

And so it was that the little Manuel came to the hospital, and that the good doctor said that he would try to make him well.

"It may not be," he said; "such things rest not wholly with us, but we will try. Only do not hope too much."

But the mother did hope, and the glad light of it came into her eyes and stayed there as she trudged home again through the crowds in the streets, leaving the little Manuel behind with the white-capped nurses, in the cool wards that smelled so clean.

And when the day came that the deed was to be done that should cure the poor head, the mother rose early and worked hard over her steaming wash-tubs till it was time to set her man's breakfast before him, and even she must eat a little, for human nature cries for food in order that it may live and bear.

"How lonely it seems without him!" said the father, with his big puzzled eyes,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

something like the boy's after all. "There he used to sit in his little chair, always looking at nothing. Do you remember how good we used to think he was at first, because he never even offered to get down?"

A tear dropped on the table as Manuel's mother rose hastily to continue her washing.

"At ten," she said, weakly, "I go—may the saints bless him!"

"They never have before," said the husband, a little defiantly.

"Oh, for shame!" she cried, and threw her apron over her head and sobbed after the door closed behind him.

So it was that she came to the cool white room where Manuel lay, and held his hands and wept while he breathed in that which should make him forget about even the sunshine that poured in the window. And after a time it was all over, and she had gone again and come.

And the poor head healed slowly, and a new look began almost imperceptibly to creep into the child's eyes. When his mother saw it first, she held her breath in wonder.

"What is it?" she asked the nurse, stumblingly.

"It is the soul," the nurse answered gently, and she shut out the new-born look from the too much light that flooded the room.

"But he had a soul before," said the mother, the Romanist in her rising in protest.

"Yes, but it was hidden," said the nurse; "hidden behind a veil. Now you will see it blooming."

So the mother sat beside him through the long days of his convalescence, and by and by he sat up and looked out at the river which flowed beneath the window, and at the dandelions which dotted the green grass with gold. And the mother's heart ached to think that when she should take him home he would have these things to look at no longer.

One day the little Manuel whispered to his mother, and her face lightened with the joy of it.

"I have found it," he said, solemnly.

"What have you found, little one?"

"Found *it*," he said, and he smiled; and as it was the first smile, the mother's heart glowed within her, even though she did not understand.

And when the bandages were off, and the wee rose color had begun to creep into the thin cheeks, the good doctor came and said that he might go home.

And home he went, and sat again in his little chair by the window, and looked again into the sad, dark alley, where the sunshine came only in fitful gleams. There was a difference in the child now; little by little he tried to help his mother in clumsy, childish ways, and there was a pathos in it that brought the tears to the mother's eyes.

"It is the soul," she thought, "that is blossoming out in my boy."

And so it was that day by day he grew more as other children; and he even went out and sat on the doorsteps one morning, and said "Hullo," very gently and shyly, to another child that passed.

"Mother," he asked once, wistfully, "where is the sunshine?"

And she did not know how to answer him, and sorrowed.

"Because when I found *it*, mother, I was looking at the sunshine, and now the sunshine is not here any more. Where has it gone?"

"Here," she said, pathetically, pointing to a feeble ray on the floor, filtering in through the neighboring tenements, "here it is."

"But that is pale and white," he said, sadly; "what I saw when I looked at the river was like those flowers in the grass—and it was all warm."

And the mother wept and sorrowed in her heart that she could not give her boy the sunshine.

One day he awoke with terror in his eyes.

"Mother," he whispered, fearfully, "what is the matter with me? I cannot find—cannot find what I found at the place by the river. It all went away with the sunshine. Will it come back?"

The mother shuddered.

"I cannot understand you, dear," she whispered, tremblingly; "lie down and sleep," and she pondered and wept again.

"Perhaps he will find it in his dreams," she thought, sorrowfully, and then she

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wondered, in the blind sort of way that her brain went because of lack of schooling and much work, what the mysterious thing could be.

But when he woke again the terror was still in his eyes, and he stretched his hands out gropingly toward the window.

"The sunlight," he said, feebly, wearily; "give me the sunlight I saw by the river—it's all dark."

Then the woman dried her tears and soothed him, and when he drowsed once more she went out into the street and with woeful steps went to the good doctor.

And so it happened that the little Manuel went again from the gloomy tenement-house, and, hardly realizing the transition, was taken where all the sunshine in the world was put into his hands—"to keep," the kind people he found in the new place told him.

"At least," they said, "there will be days, little Manuel, when the sun will be behind clouds, and the raindrops will fall instead; but you must not mind that, for the sun will always come again."

It took him some time to understand this, and at first he always sorrowed when skies were gray.

"It is so dark," he said; "why cannot there always be light?"

And when there was light, miles and miles of it, it seemed, all palpitating with the heat of summer and the shimmer of gauzy-winged things, the little Manuel would sit in the soft grass and look at the goldenness all about him, and try to hold it in his hands. But when he thought he surely had caught it, he would open his fingers, and, lo! there were no golden gleams, only the little rosy glow that crept out to look at him from beneath the skin that was once so white.

Thus the days passed, and the soul of the little Manuel grew in the sunshine, and to his mother, when she first came to see him, it seemed as if it had bloomed indeed.

"'And the desert shall blossom as the rose,'" quoth the good doctor, softly, as he stood beside her.

And as they watched the little fellow playing in the grass, the great waves of loneliness splashed up out of the mother's eyes and down her cheeks.

"Yet it is better so," she said, "it is better so," and she took him in her arms and kissed him, and went away back to the dark alley and her washtubs.

So the life of the little Manuel was changed, and he became even as other children.

And a doctor who came from beyond the seas saw him and marveled, when he heard how he had been, and then he spoke his thought to the good home doctor who had labored so long with the little Manuel.

"In all of us," he said, "there is put by the Powers that shape our birth, a something that is akin to sunlight. And with this inner gleam, no matter how surrounded by the outer darkness of life, whether of sorrow or struggle or pain, the human soul runs its allotted course, for always the light is burning. But sometimes there seems to be a mistake, and a blighted soul is sent into the world, with the light that should be within it quenched, and all is darkness. No surgeon's knife can rend for more than a brief time the veil that separates soul and brain from light. What is needed is to produce this mysterious forgotten something by artificial means, and sunshine from without, constantly penetrating, at last results in the light within that you see now in this child's eyes."

And he looked again into the boy's eyes, and saw the new-born soul there, and smiled, and went his way.

And the little Manuel chased the butterflies in the sunshine, and gave no thought save to the blue and gold of a little boy's life. So he grew from boyhood to youth, and from youth to manhood, and still the light stayed within him, because he saw it all about him.

And now if you see, in a green town midst the hills, a big white house bathed in the joy of the light and sky, with children all about, you will know that it was built and given by him who was once the little Manuel, so that children who are as he once was may get well in the sunshine, even as he did.

And his mother? She lives with him now, and her cup of joy runs over.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD

BY GOLDWIN SMITH

NO one, having seen, can forget, Magdalen College, Oxford, with its lovely mediæval Chapel and Hall, with the tower upon which its choristers greet the coming of May, its stately trees, its deer park, Addison's walk, and those lawns which, when an American lady expressed her desire to imitate, she was told that nothing was easier; she had only to mow and roll regularly for four hundred years.

A history of the College has been given us in a nice booklet by its present distinguished Head and the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. Herbert Warren.[1]

The foundation belongs to the dawn of the Renaissance in England. The founder was William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, an associate in educational zeal and bounty of Henry VI., the founder of Eton and King's College, Cambridge, to whom, perhaps because his reign closed in darkness, too little gratitude has been paid. Waynflete, though a Lancastrian, evidently thought more of his college than of his party. He came to the college to receive in the magnificent apartments of state not only Edward IV., but the figure of Richard III., sinister and blood-stained, though not yet stained with the blood of the princes.

Presently came the Reformation. Strange to say, the daybreak of religious emancipation and intellectual enlightenment brought with it the decadence of the two great seats of English learning. Such a form as that of the mediæval college, distinctly monastic in character, with clericism and celibacy as its conditions, did not suit the Protestant order of things. In time the holders of fellowships generally became clergymen waiting for livings, not devoting themselves to learning or education, largely non-resident in spite of the statutes, and, if they were resident, whiling away the time in games of bowls described by Addison in Latin verse, and in those "deep but dull potations" which Gibbon says, in his lofty way, excused the brisk intemperance of youth. The only break was under the Puritan régime, under which, with all its formalism, study and duty for a few years prevailed, and the seeds of the Royal Society were partly sown. When the writer was a Demy, that is, a Scholar, of Magdalen, there were in residence not more than eight of the forty Fellows, and about the same number out of the thirty Scholars, with a single Gentleman-Commoner, an exile from another college. As the teaching staff of a college with $200,000 a year, there were two tutors, one of whom taught, while the other was absorbed in the controversial theology of the hour, which, in fact, was carrying away the whole University and turning it into a field of battle between Protestantism and the Ritualist reaction. The grand Hall, in which on ordinary days less than a score of people dined, was crowded on that day, the Armageddon of the Ritualist war, on which Protestant orthodoxy disfrocked Ward. Meantime, by the further malice of fortune, helped by some strait-laced legislation of Archbishop Laud, the colleges had absorbed the University, and the professoriate had become a name. Our reading we did by ourselves or with the help of private Coaches.

Life, however, for a Demy of Magdalen in those days was remarkably social and happy. The elements of our little circle were congenial. We had our own Common room, in which we breakfasted, and to which we retired from dinner in Hall to chat over the glass of wine which in those days was not known to be poison. We were too few for games or matches; but I was kindly allowed to keep a horse in the college stables, and the neighborhood of Oxford abounds in charming rides. Our social world may have been rather narrow, but

[1] Magdalen College, Oxford. By T. Herbert Warren, President (Vice-Chancellor of the University). Illustrated by Edmund H. New. 1907: J. M. Dent & Co., London. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. (The College Monographs.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I had a large Eton acquaintance. Sad I was when, the Fellowships being attached to counties and there being no vacancy for Berkshire, I was obliged to migrate to a Fellowship in another college, though the other college was that of Arthur Stanley. Some years afterwards I was actively engaged as secretary of a commission in the reform of Oxford and its colleges. Of reform Magdalen was eminently in need. But I could not help feeling rather sad in applying the besom to a beloved though indefensible seat of happiness.

The group of resident Fellows presented an interesting variety. Two or three were of the Gibbonian type, and principally active in shooting over the college lands. Others were of the new ritualistic order. A striking figure by himself was Charles Reade, who came into residence for one year to hold a college office to which patronage was attached. His figure, in a green frock-coat with brass buttons, pacing the cloister, was the sign (and not the only sign) of a genius eccentric as well as bright. It formed a striking contrast to the figure of Dr. Bloxham, a high Ritualist, in the costume of the ecclesiastical middle ages. A strange medley of characters was Oxford in those days.

But the most striking figure of all at Magdalen in those days was the President, Martin Routh, who died in his hundredth year, and might have been chaired round Oxford in honor of the *vis vitæ*, though he had lived so completely under a glass case that he can hardly be said to have run the ordinary risks of mortality. He was a relic of the eighteenth century. He had lived with Dr. Parr; as an undergraduate he had seen Johnson; his life had spanned the rise and fall of a great aristocratic house. His invariable costume was that of his century, with cassock, wig, tights, and shoe-buckles. It was said that a wag bet that he would show Routh without his canonicals. The President was very much afraid of fire. The wag, to win his wager, shouted, "Fire!" under the window at three in the morning. Routh appeared at once in the greatest alarm, but in full canonicals.

There was a tradition that Routh's health in his youth had been feeble, and that he had owed his presidency to an intrigue of a party in the College against another candidate, the intriguers believing that there would soon be again a vacancy. But he had genuine claims to his place. He was a master of patristic learning. Puseyism put him forward as its leader or patron, apparently without a very strong inclination on his part. He lived in his books and in the past, little concerned with the parties of the day.

Seldom was the President seen out of doors, but of a Sunday afternoon in summer, when we were assembled in the chapel, a sensational movement would be seen in the ante-chapel among the crowd come to hear the beautiful choir, the porter would throw himself into a deferential attitude, a shuffling of aged feet would be heard, and the President would appear and climb into his stall.

Routh held, with his presidency, a rural living, and it was said that, preaching to the rustics, after submitting some patristic theory for their consideration, he told them that "he knew that they would object to him what Saint Irenæus said."

Routh was entirely of his century. His advice to Professor Connington was, "Attach yourself to some great man, sir; many have risen to eminence in that way." More universal was his solemn counsel to Dean Burgon, "You will find it a very good practice, sir, always to verify your references."

Deafness, increased by a wig, sometimes produced funny effects. Routh had the feeling of his day for rank. At the terminal examination of the College the heir of a baronet was before the tutors, who were scolding him for his sins during the term. The President, who had been looking the other way, hearing a noise of voices behind him, turned, and seeing a man of rank before the tutors, took it for granted that they were complimenting him, and chimed in with—"I am very glad, Mr. Wetherell, to hear what the tutors say of you. Pray, tell Sir Charles with my compliments that you are an honor to the College."

Routh steadfastly opposed change of every kind. "Wait till I am gone, sir," was his invariable answer to all pro-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

posals for reform. Reform was kind enough just to wait till he was gone. Now Magdalen College, with all its beauties and memories and all its wealth, has passed again to the service of learning and education. The Hall and the Chapel are again full of students, with an excellent president at their head. The soul of William of Waynflete may rejoice.

LADY MARY MONTAGU[1]

THE Georgian era, despite its glaring defects, had a charm which historians have been quick to appreciate. If it was corrupt, profligate, reckless, and irresponsible, it was at the same time a brilliant age, productive of much that is best in English literature, and socially resplendent for its wit, humor, and fascinating audacity. Socially, indeed, no less than politically, it had all the characteristic restlessness of a transition period, with its contrasting and alternating revolutionary and reactionary tendencies that finally mingled with one another to form a solid substratum for the greatness of the Victorian epoch. Naturally, therefore, it was rich in interesting personages, in men whose careers, properly studied, mirror faithfully the merits and demerits of their times. And not in men only, for among the distinctive innovations of the age was the opportunity afforded woman to attain an unwonted eminence in the way of intellectual achievement. Hitherto woman had been studiously repressed. Now, although granted only a grudging and imperfect equality, she was granted the long-denied chance to prove her abilities, and availed herself of it with an exultant, triumphant, and sometimes arrogant readiness.

This it is that lends chief interest to the career of such a woman as Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, a new biography of whom has recently appeared. In several important respects Lady Mary was inferior to other notable women of Georgian days—as, for example, her kinswoman Elizabeth Montagu, the so-called Queen of the Bluestockings—but none can compare with her as a typical product of the age, repelling the modern mind by her cynicism and flagrant disregard for the moral and the conventional, yet holding and dazzling it by the variety of her attainments, the sharpness of her wit, and the power of her intellect. To-day she would be an anachronism, and even her contemporaries found it difficult to condone the scandal of her conduct and the bitterness of her tongue. Still, they accounted her an acquaintance well worth cultivating, one whose opinions were not lightly to be set aside, courting her society the more because, until well past middle age, she added to brilliancy of mind remarkable beauties of person. And that she occupied a unique position during the reigns of the first Georges is the unanimous testimony of all who knew her, including her arch-enemies the poet Pope and the gossiping Horace Walpole.

Her social triumphs began early in life. Her father, the hard-hearted but popular Evelyn Pierrepont, afterwards first Duke of Kingston, was a prominent member of that celebrated Whig organization, the Kit-Cat Club, and the story goes that when Lady Mary was scarcely in her teens the whim seized him to nominate her as one of the toasts for the year. To this the other members objected, on the ground that the club's rules forbade them electing a beauty whom they had never seen. "Then you shall see her," cried Lord Kingston, sending a messenger with orders to have Lady Mary finely dressed and brought to the tavern where the Kit-Cats were dining. On her arrival the members were loud in her praises, drank her health enthusiastically, and feasted her with sweetmeats. According to her granddaughter, Lady Louisa Stuart, she declared late in life that never had she known so happy a day. It was an incident well calculated to turn the head of a far more sensible young woman than Lady

[1] Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and her Times. By George Paston. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $3.50, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mary; but already, so sophisticated had she become by undisciplined browsing among the popular literature of the moment, she had no thought of taking the Kit-Cat compliments at their face value, and found in them only an added stimulus to the ambition she secretly cherished of winning wide renown.

Thence the care she bestowed on the adornment of her person and the enrichment of her mind. If she were, as she styled herself, a very rake at reading, she also had a keenly discriminating taste, and a decided fondness for the classics. Rumor, which is always more or less unreliable, has it that by the age of twelve she had so far progressed as to attempt composition on her own account, beginning with an imitation of Ovid. There is no doubt that when she was twenty—by which time, as her present biographer puts it, she had left her bread-and-butter days far behind her—Lady Mary could boast a very respectable translation from Epictetus. Meanwhile she had met the man whom she was fated to wed, and whose influence in her life must at the least be considered unfortunate. This was Edward Wortley Montagu, a gentleman of great expectations, mediocre parts, and profound caution. Meeting Lady Mary by chance, and falling immediately in love with her obvious qualities as a conversationalist and littérateur, he applied himself so diligently to win her affection that ere long he was authorized to make the necessary declaration to her father. At once an obstacle developed in the matter of the marriage settlements—always a touchy point in those days—and, in the language of the period, "the treaty was broke." None the less, Mr. Montagu persevered, and after a long and stormy courtship the affair ended in a runaway match.

That it should so have ended is perhaps the most astonishing fact in Lady Mary's altogether astonishing career. The meanness and selfishness of the man, his brutal disregard for her feelings, and the frankness with which he laid down stipulation after stipulation in the event of marriage, are only too apparent in the correspondence that passed between them, much of which is now published for the first time, forming perhaps the strangest collection of love letters extant. So shrewdly had he gauged his hold on her heart that he assumed at times an air of perfect indifference as to whether or not she married him—hinting, in fact, that he himself was not altogether sure that marriage would be desirable. Thus, when about to start on a Continental journey—throughout which, by the way, he did not trouble to write to Lady Mary—he coolly informed her that he had heard that she had another suitor, and that, should she still be free on his return, "my opinion is I shall be desirous to engage, though perhaps not upon unreasonable terms. But my return is not to be depended on, and therefore I cannot agree you should dismiss the affair on my account." The marvel is that Lady Mary, high-spirited, ardent, and longing for the delights of London, from which her lover would banish her, did not give him short shrift. Once married, disillusion came swiftly, the "country home" in which she was interred being left entirely to her keeping while her husband played at politics in town. Lonely, unhappy, and losing much of the enthusiasm if not the vivacity with which nature had endowed her, she consumed her soul in patience until the death of Queen Anne and the accession of George I. brought the Whigs once more into power and gave the delightful Mr. Montagu a commissionership in the treasury department. Then, surlily, and because it could not be avoided, he summoned Lady Mary to London, and to London she flew as to the land of heart's desire.

At first disappointment awaited her. The court of the new King, filled as it was with stolid Germans, proved insufferably dull, and the King himself, although, like his son, he became her instant admirer, wearied her exceedingly. "The King's character," she declared, with her native ability for saying unpleasant things in a witty way, "may be described in very few words. In private life he would have been called an honest blockhead; and Fortune that made him king added nothing to his happiness, only prejudiced his honesty, and shortened his days." And of the heir appar-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ent she wrote in similar vein. "The fire of his temper appeared in every look and gesture; which, being unhappily under the direction of a small understanding, was every day throwing him upon some indiscretion." Thus, too, of the heir apparent's wife, the Princess of Wales, who, in Lady Mary's opinion, "had that genius which qualified her for the government of a fool, and made her despicable in the eyes of all men of sense; I mean a low cunning, which gave her an inclination to cheat all the people she conversed with, and often cheated herself in the first place, by showing her the wrong side of her interest, not having understanding enough to observe that falsehood in conversation, like red on the face, should be used very seldom and very sparingly, or they destroy that interest and beauty they are intended to heighten."

But life was not all dancing attendance at a tedious court, or practicing small economies under the watchful eye of a parsimonious husband. London held plenty of men and women with traits and inclinations like her own, and among these she soon became conspicuous. If domestic happiness were to be denied her, she would nevertheless find happiness of a sort, nor count the cost. Into the vortex of gay life she threw herself with an abandon the more perilous and mischievous because of her uncommon gifts. A first fatal step was the intimacy she permitted Alexander Pope, who was then winning fame and fortune with his translation of the Iliad. It was perhaps only natural that the great satirist and the woman who above aught else prized her ability to deal out caustic wit should be mutually attracted. The danger lay in Lady Mary's encouragement, or lack of discouragement, of the poet's advances. That Pope was deeply in love is shown by the tenor of his letters to her, and by his admission, in the "Epistle to Arbuthnot:"

"Once, and but once, his luckless youth was bit
And liked that dangerous thing, a female wit."

But this was written after the historic quarrel, and for the moment none could surpass him in the fervor of his tributes to Lady Mary's charms. To recall only one, the capital stanzas beginning—

"In beauty or wit,
No mortal as yet
To question your empire has dared.
But men of discerning
Have thought that in learning
To yield to a lady was hard."

Such praise from such a quarter was of itself enough to make Lady Mary's name widely known, and incidentally to raise up for her a host of enemies. But she herself, with amazing indiscretion, was feverishly laboring to the same end, and especially after her return from Turkey, whither she accompanied her husband on his greatly mismanaged adventure in diplomacy as English Ambassador to the Porte. Mr. Montagu being no longer in office, she was not obliged to frequent the court, and more conspicuously than ever engaged in the pleasures of a society which comprised, in addition to Pope and his brother wits, the most rakish of noblemen and most reckless of grand dames. Besides cards and masks and like frivolities, their characteristic amusements included a senseless and often bitter gossip-mongering through the medium of the society ballad and the lampoon, and Lady Mary gave much of her time to the composition of this despicable type of literature. To aid her she had not only Pope, ever ready to thrust a rapier into a foe, but other admirers equally enamored and probably more favored—notably the dissipated Duke of Wharton and the cynical Lord Hervey, the "Lord Fanny" of Pope's jealous rage. Merrily enough they went to work, succeeding so greatly to Lady Mary's disadvantage that many of the current anonymous skits dealing with the follies and misfortunes of the fashionable set were ascribed to her, when actually she had no hand in their making. Inevitably, society viewed her with an increasing suspicion, and was only too ready to take sides against her in the quarrel with Pope.

The exact reason for the break in their long-standing friendship has never been ascertained. The tradition is, however, that the poet insisted on making passionate love to Lady Mary at an ill chosen time, and was greeted with a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

burst of laughter which so stung him that he vowed never to forgive her. Another version attributes the trouble to his refusal to satirize certain persons who had incurred the wrath of Lady Mary and Lord Hervey. Whatever the truth, Pope struck, and struck sharply, in "The Capon's Tale" and "The Dunciad," the latter containing a most scurrilous allusion to the relations said to have existed between the fair Montagu and a Frenchman named Rémond, who asserted that she had cheated him out of a large sum of money. Or, as Pope sang:

"When hapless Monsieur much complains
at Paris
Of wrongs from Duchesses and Lady
Maries."

Promptly there appeared a satire on Pope himself which he accused Lady Mary of having written, a charge that she positively denied. But after the appearance of the insulting comparison between

"Sappho at her toilet's greasy task,
And Sappho radiant at an evening mask,"

and the unquotable hit at "furious Sappho," Lady Mary and her devoted Lord Hervey, writhing under the mocking laughter of the set in which they moved, resolved to strike back. Unlike Pope, they used a bludgeon, beginning their "Verses addressed to the Imitator of Horace" in outright savage fashion:

"Thine is just such an image of his pen
As thou thyself art of the sons of men,
Where our own species in burlesque we
trace,
A sign-post likeness of the human race,
That is at once resemblance and disgrace.
Horace can laugh, is delicate, is clear,
You only coarsely rail or darkly sneer;
His style is elegant, his diction pure,
Whilst none thy crabbed numbers can en-
dure,
Hard as thy heart and as thy birth ob-
scure."

Here, certainly, critical judgment was blinded by passion, as in Lady Mary's sneering reference to Pope's use of the heroic couplet—"all tune and no meaning." And it would have been the part of wisdom to have endured the poet's flings in silence. As it was, maddened by the allusion to his misshapen form and by the libel on his parentage, Pope returned to the attack with increased vigor, even aiming his shafts at Lady Mary's unoffending husband, who since the fiasco at Constantinople had seldom been prominent either in the political or the social world. Assailing him for his miserly habits, and Lady Mary for a similar failing—which had by this time become characteristic—as well as for her reported wantonness of conduct, Pope sped his poisoned arrows year in and year out. Reprisal proving vain, Lady Mary pressed the more madly in pursuit of pleasure, masking behind a cynically smiling countenance the sufferings plainly revealed in her correspondence with her intimates. "I wish you would advise poor Pope," she wrote despairingly to Dr. Arbuthnot, "to turn to some more honest livelihood than libeling. I know he will allege in his excuse that he must write to eat, and he is now grown sensible that no one will buy his verses except their curiosity is piqued to it, to see what is said of their acquaintance; but I think this method of gain so exceeding vile that it admits of no excuse at all."

To do her justice, life was not one constant round of mad frivolity. She was a careful, not to say close, housekeeper. The upbringing of her son and daughter—the former of whom turned out a disgrace and the latter an honor to the name of Montagu—occupied a portion of her time and thoughts. And she placed to her credit at least one material achievement of wide importance—the introduction into England of the practice of combating by inoculation the dread disease of smallpox, a method which Lady Mary had found successfully employed in Turkey. But with the continuance of Pope's attacks, and of her own lax mode of living, a crisis came at last in her affairs. What precipitated it is not known; but, probably at the behest of her husband, whom she still respected if she no longer loved, she fled from London and took refuge on the Continent.

This was in the summer of 1739, and having been born in the spring of 1689, Lady Mary was full fifty years old. The end of her dizzy career might well have been deemed in sight; but she still had a long lease of life before her, and to be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

spent much as of old, although with occasional healthful variations. It was also to be a life of exile, twenty years passing before she again set foot in England. Yet, to all outward appearance, the thought of banishment from home weighed lightly upon her, as did her years; and she had not been long in Italy before unpleasant rumors winged their way to England, largely through Horace Walpole, who met Lady Mary in Florence. "Madame ——," wrote Walpole, "who, though a learned lady, has not lost her modesty and character, is extremely scandalized with the other two dames, especially with Moll Worthless [Lady Mary], who knows no bounds. She is at rivalry with Lady W —— for a certain Mr. S ——, whom perhaps you knew at Oxford. . . . Lady Mary is so far gone that to get him from the mouth of her antagonist she literally took him out to dance country dances at a formal ball, where there was no measure kept in laughing at her. . . . She played at pharaoh two or three times at Princess Craon's, where she cheats horse and foot. She is really entertaining." And, reports of her undesirable notoriety reaching Pope, we find the poet spitefully observing to a friend who was traveling abroad: "You mention the fame of my old acquaintance, Lady Mary, as spread over Italy. Neither you delight in telling, nor I in hearing, the particulars which acquire such a reputation; yet I wish you had just told me if the character be more avaricious or amatory, and which passion has got the better at last."

Pope and Walpole, however, are scarcely trustworthy witnesses so far as concerns Lady Mary, and the same may be said of Lord Chesterfield, who once described her as "eminent for her parts and her vices." In sharp contrast with the picture Walpole drew stands Lady Mary's own account of her life in Europe, leaving the conviction that, if the vanities still appealed to her, she was no less interested in the solid and substantial. One reads of endless wanderings among treasures of art, of hours spent over old manuscripts, of occasional delvings amid ancient ruins, and of constant and critical perusal of contemporary literature. And there is evidence that, beneath all her vagaries and eccentricities, a spark of domesticity kept itself pathetically alive. Very human and attractive is Lady Mary's simply worded description of the life she led at Gottolengo, after nearly a decade of restless roaming. "I generally rise at six, and as soon as I have breakfast put myself at the head of my weeder women and work with them till nine. I then inspect my dairy, and take a turn among my poultry, which is a very large inquiry. . . At eleven o'clock I retire to my books; I dare not indulge myself in that pleasure above an hour. At twelve I constantly dine, and sleep after dinner till three. I then send for some of my old priests, and either play at piquet or whist till 'tis cool enough to go out. One evening I walk in my wood, where I often sup, take the air on horseback the next, and go on the water the third."

All this time, in distant England, the husband who had helped to ruin a life that might easily have counted for much was slowly drifting towards his grave. The news of his death was the signal for Lady Mary to hasten home, where the new generation greeted her as a unique and wonderful representative of a distant age. Some old friends she found, and some old enemies, including Walpole, who was among the first to satisfy his curiosity by calling on her, and, after characteristically ill-natured comment, had the grace to write of her in semi-complimentary vein. "You have lately returned to us from Italy," the Bluestocking Montagu similarly wrote to a relative in Naples, "a very extraordinary personage, Lady Mary Wortley. When Nature is at the trouble of making a very singular person, Time does right in respecting it. Medals are preserved when common coin is worn out; and as great geniuses are rather matters of curiosity than of art, this lady seems reserved to be a wonder for more than one generation. She does not look older than when she went abroad, and has more than the vivacity of fifteen." But death was not far distant now. Less than a twelvemonth after her return, and when in her seventy-fourth year, the "ragged remnant of life" was cast aside, with the last moments embittered by the wicked-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ness of the son, who seems to have concentrated in his single person all of the vices—save miserliness—and none of the virtues of his parents.

Her present biographer, always inclined to take the most charitable view possible of a career that has interested posterity scarcely less than it did the age in which it was lived, is fain to admit that Lady Mary's was a complex and incomprehensible personality. But if this were the only verdict that could be reached—vague, indefinite, unsatisfactory—her biography would hardly have been worth writing. The true significance of Lady Mary's life story, that which gives it value to readers of to-day, is the light it throws on the period in which it was lived, and the fact that, as was said in the beginning and may well be repeated here, Lady Mary herself was *par excellence* a product of her times.

THE KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN SONG

BY CLARENCE URMY

Behold, there went a Singer forth to sing,
With eyes of faith, the lip of dew, the heart of spring;
Filled with a gospel to the strayed and lost,
Fanned by the ancient wind and fire of Pentecost;
A singer on whose head the holy blade
Had lately been bestowed in solemn accolade,
Of hope and joy Truth's glad evangelist,
He clasped a lute set with a single amethyst.

Behold, there went this Singer forth to sing,
Crowned with the chrism of Love, the minstrel of a King;
The herald of a creed that wielded power
When life was golden-tuned and knighthood was in flower;
His tiding and the burden of his song:
"*To honor women, help the weak, and right the wrong!*"
Far down the world rang out his clarion note,
A rare-red ruby gleamed and trembled at his throat.

Behold, there went this Singer forth to sing:
"Hear ye the God-given message that to you I bring;
Revive the ancient rule, the law once feared,
Which sire delivered unto son, and son revered!
Let Purpose once again her scepter wield,
Be '*Dirigo ad astra*' graved on every shield,
And strike forever from the files the ban
That what is deadly sin for maid is right for man!

Behold, there went this Singer forth to sing
A canticle that made the world's wide border ring:
"Young men, young maids, I say to thee arise!
Lo, see the daybreak gild with hope the eastern skies;
Thine hour is come! Truth's mighty, bended bow
Shall speed its arrows to the vitals of each foe,
The pebble Courage, set within thy sling,
Shall slay the giant Self, and Love be crownèd King!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Letters to The Outlook

HELP FOR THE BLIND

The Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Blind, which has for the past four years been experimenting with new employments for the blind, now has concluded, since the State has taken over much of its work, that it could do no greater service to the cause than to establish a regular means of intercourse between the widely scattered workers; to bring them together, as it were, to talk the matter over. It has, therefore, brought out a quarterly magazine to be known as "The Outlook for the Blind," which is to be edited by Mr. Charles F. F. Campbell, with offices at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The subscription price is placed at the nominal sum of fifty cents per annum, as it is not conducted for profit, and sample copies will be sent on application to all those interested in the welfare of the blind, whether in school, shop, or home. The management is progressive and energetic, and there is much reason to believe that The Outlook for the Blind will exert a powerful influence in shaping the future work for the blind in this country.

The employment of the adult blind is one of the most difficult problems which society has been called upon to solve. As it is now engaging the attention of a considerable portion of the thoughtful public both of this country and of Europe, a few words concerning it and the new magazine which has just been established to aid in its solution may be of interest to your readers. The Outlook for the Blind is destined to unify the efforts which are now being made in various parts of our country to advance the welfare of the blind in general, by providing a medium of communication between all those who are engaged either in the education of the young, the employment of the adult, or in providing homes for the aged and the infirm; and when it is remembered that, according to recent figures, there are fully eighty thousand blind people in the United States, of whom not more than ten per cent are provided for by the shops and institutions now in existence, it will be seen that there is much work to be done and that the undertaking is worthy of the support of those philanthropists who have made this new venture possible.

Nearly all of our States have made ample provision for the primary education of its blind children, and the method of conducting their higher education has been fully developed and determined upon, and merely awaits the appropriation of sufficient funds by the Government or by philanthropic individuals to open new fields of usefulness to those who would, if given an opportunity, be capable of following professional or scholarly pursuits; but the education of the blind, like that of the seeing, is ever progressing, and The Outlook for the Blind presents an opportunity for free discussion of the various questions which arise. The employment of the adult blind is full of material for thought and investigation. There is a gratifying manifestation of enthusiasm in many parts of the country, and a great number of theories have been advanced as to what might or should be done, but very few of the points involved have been conclusively proved by practical demonstration. It is now very generally conceded that provision must be made for affording steady employment to the adult blind of both sexes, and homes or workshops for the blind have been established in California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, and other States are showing active interest in the cause of helping the blind to help themselves. There is, however, no uniformity or system in this work. Nearly every institution represents some distinct plan or theory. Each form of institution has its champions; and if strangers, wishing to do something for the blind in their own community, were to write for information, they would be almost certain to receive different advice in every case.

Chicago, Illinois. E. J. NOLAN.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

The article in The Outlook of August 10 entitled "My Reception in America," by Fu Chi Hao, M.A., most certainly contains a great deal to make any ordinarily intelligent American think—and think hard. Mr. Fu Chi Hao was assuredly most unfortunate in the treatment he received, and it is no comfort to a citizen of this country to know that such things can be. Yet this article is unfair in that it does not give the reasons for the fact—as stated by him—that "the officials on the Pacific Coast have made it their special business to find errors in the papers of every Chinese who came to this country, so as to send them back, whether they were laborers or not." Few people outside of San Francisco realize the amount of wiliness and trickery exercised by the Chinese in their efforts to enter this country, nor the extreme

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

difficulty the officials have in meeting these conditions. Whether the exclusion law is just or not has nothing to do with the question. It seems fair to suppose that we have a right to exclude from this country all those whom we may from time to time consider as undesirable. For my own part, as far as the Chinese are concerned, I would like to see, say, a hundred thousand come into this State to counterbalance the present inflated ideas of labor, and to check to some extent the arrogant demands on the part of domestic service, at least. The fact is that the exclusion act is in force, is recognized, and the officials are expected to enforce it.

As things are, the attempts at evasion, the cunning devices that are used, and the clever schemes that are gotten up by the Chinese to enable themselves or their friends to run the gauntlet are almost beyond belief, and the utmost vigilance is required on the part of the officials to thwart their schemes. It is the old proposition of the innocent suffering with the guilty. If numbers of Chinese coolies had not tried to palm themselves off as merchants, students, natives of the State, etc., many with forged or false certificates, or if the Chinese officials on the other side, together with the companies on this side supporting them, could and would assist in preventing fraud, this series of misfortunes would not have happened to Mr. Fu Chi Hao, whose good opinion and friendship we should be, and are, sorry to lose. J. M.

San Geronimo, Marin County, California.

INFORMATION ASKED

The College Committee of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is anxious to get the full name, home address, and full college or school address of every Episcopal Church man or boy who intends to enter any college or boarding-school next autumn, and to know as to each whether he is baptized, confirmed, and a communicant. The information is to be given to the College Chapter of the Brotherhood, the College Church Society, or the rector of the nearest parish, so as to diminish, as far as possible, the number of young men who are annually lost to the Church, and too often to any religious influences, in the transition from home or church influences to college or boarding-school.

Parents and rectors will confer a great favor on us, and, we hope, be of great service to their sons or parishioners, if they will give us the fullest and promptest information. We especially desire the exact address of the young man's future room in college, because in the larger colleges it is some weeks after the term begins before a particular man can be found easily, unless his room is known. Letters should be addressed Brotherhood of St. Andrew, 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. FRANCIS H. ADAMS,
Corresponding Secretary.

A BATTLE OF ANTS

I have always been interested in the department "Letters to The Outlook," and feel that it is my privilege to add my little tale also. It may or may not be interesting to your readers, but as I have read with delight Jacob Riis's stories about the starling, perhaps some will care for the following, which I witnessed not long ago:

I was seated under the big box-elder one forenoon, busily engaged in writing, when a slight thump on the table attracted my attention. I looked up from my work to brush away the ant, for I expected that it would be one of these little pests causing the noise, as they persisted in tumbling from the tree and crawling all about. This particular ant was a large black fellow, but before he met the fate of his companions something about his behavior caused me to look more closely. I saw that something was impeding his progress, and at first supposed that he was carrying a load, for I could see a small red sand-ant lying before him when he stopped. But on looking more closely, I noticed that the red ant was clinging to the other. It had its jaws fastened on the left antennæ of the other as it lay motionless. I thought at first that it was dead, but soon saw that I was mistaken, for the black one showed a desire to get rid of his unwelcome burden. He shook his head from side to side like an angry bull trying to dislodge a crimson rag from his horns, but to no avail. Then he would pounce upon his adversary, trying to get a grip that would end the battle. It was then that the red fellow exerted himself. Legs and antennæ were brought into play to keep those cruel jaws from reaching a vital spot. One leg was nipped off close to the body, and still he did not loose his hold.

For nearly fifteen minutes by the watch the struggle continued. The larger ant was frantic with pain or fear; he would dash madly about, trying to shake off his enemy; then he would lie on his back, and attempt, by using his legs, to bring the other within reach of his jaws. Often he would pause to rest, meanwhile snapping his jaws like an angry dog, and biting any object placed near him. Several times he savagely seized the steel pen which I thrust before him. During all this time the red ant remained quiet. It still kept its old grip with the tenacity of a bulldog. Never before had I witnessed a battle of this kind, and I wonder

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

if they occur often. It was an interesting fifteen minutes that I spent watching the struggle, and I am very sorry that I cannot report the result, for in one of the mad dashes both contestants fell from the table, and I lost sight of them in the grass beneath.

There is always plenty to interest me in a patch of grass only a few inches square, provided there is a single ant in sight, and there are very few places where they cannot be found. Armed with a big reading-glass, I can lie for hours on the cool green and watch the little drama before me. Comedy and tragedy go hand in hand on this stage, and the actors are constantly changing. Individuality can be seen as clearly in a colony of ants as in a city street. Many things are yet to be learned about Mother Nature's children, and I do not count the time squandered that is spent in studying their ways.

Augusta, Maine. BERT PRESCOTT.

THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS

The Outlook recently published an article from the Oxford Secretary of the Rhodes Trustees in defense of the American Rhodes scholars at Oxford, in which attention was called to the fact that it was impossible to judge of their scholastic performances because comparatively few of them had completed their courses. The first contingent has now returned to America, and some information on the subject may perhaps be of interest. Forty-three Americans took up their residence at Oxford in October, 1904, of whom two have since died, while one resigned his scholarship before the end of the three years. The record of the remaining forty is as follows:

Twenty-four entered the regular courses or "schools" leading to the B.A. degree, covering so varied a field as classics (3), history (7), law (6), English literature (4), theology (2), German (1), and geology (1). In the published class lists, six were placed in the first class, eight in the second, seven in the third, and three in the fourth. A "second" is considered very good, so that it will be seen that over half have acquitted themselves with distinction; while various circumstances, which cannot be detailed here, will explain many of the lower results.

Five pursued the work leading to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. This is admittedly the hardest examination at Oxford, and is usually taken by Englishmen only after completing the ordinary course in law and several years' practice at the bar. One American "took" a first, one a second, the others thirds.

Eight pursued special or research work analogous to that required for the degree of Ph.D. in America, three of whom were forced—one hesitates to say it—to abandon it for lack of adequate instruction or direction, and this at a time when it was impossible to begin other work. Three secured their degrees, while two, unfortunately, were turned down, one of them under circumstances which even Oxford does admit to have been at once peculiar and unparalleled.

Of the other three scholars, one declined to "read" for any degree, and followed an independent course of study; the other two entered schools which it is impossible to finish within three years. One of them is "staying up" a fourth year at his own expense, while the other has arranged to continue his work *in absentia*.

It is not maintained that the results attained are brilliant, but it is submitted that they are very creditable. It should be remembered that these scholars were pioneers, that they were suddenly brought face to face with a system in every respect utterly different from our own. Most of them have acquired a speaking knowledge of one or more of the modern European languages, and have traveled extensively; above all, they have acquired what The Outlook recently set forth as the essentials of a college training and which constitute one of Oxford's surest claims to greatness—"increased capacity for friendship, for loyalty, for co-operation with others, for appreciating many points of view besides one's own, for feeling the power of beauty in works of art." It is hoped that this statement will convince doubting Thomases that American Rhodes scholars have at least held their own.

Merton College, Oxford. B. E. S.

ROLLINS COLLEGE

On Thursday, July 25, Music Hall, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed, together with most of its contents—furniture, pianos, music, and implements of instruction in cooking, sewing, etc. The institution is thus left without room or facilities for teaching in the important and popular departments of music and the domestic arts.

This calamity is the more distressing because it comes at a time when President Blackman is occupied in the effort to meet the conditions attached to offers by Mr. Carnegie and others to erect several greatly needed buildings. It is to be hoped and expected that the friends of the South will give prompt and adequate assistance to this institution, which for twenty-two years has maintained the highest ideals and standards in education, in its time of need. B.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED